

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## FLATS IN LYNN TO BE MADE WORTH FOURTEEN MILLION

Plan for Immense Docks  
With Complete Shipping  
Facilities Soon to Be Re-  
ported to City Council.

## MEANS BIG INCOME

Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific  
Dredging Company Pre-  
paring Report on Way to  
Reclaim Large Acreage.

LYNN, Mass.—The transformation of 100 acres of mud flats in Lynn harbor into marketable land to the value of over \$14,000,000, having a series of immense wharves and docks along the newly created water front and reservations for a deep water turning basin between 2000 and 2500 feet in diameter, is in general, what is contemplated by the \$10,000 report of the Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Dredging Company shortly to be presented to the city council.

In addition to establishing a port equal to handling any kind of water transportation the realization of these plans will result in the creation of grain elevator and factory sites, on land now serving no useful purpose which will increase the taxable property of the city to such a degree that from this source alone the project will pay for itself. From dockage rentals would be derived an additional revenue.

While the exact nature of the harbor development study at the present time is known only to the corps of engineers who have been at work on the project for several months, there is good authority for the foregoing outline of the proposition. It is also understood that the report will be submitted within a comparatively short time.

It is figured that approximately 40 city blocks will be brought into existence amounting to more than 8,000,000, 000 square feet of made land exclusive of sidewalks and roadways and a purification plant of between 15 and 20 acres from which Lynn can profit either from sale or lease. Thirty-five acres of the reclaimed area will be in Nahant, extending north of the Market street channel.

## HOLDING BILL DOES NOT ALTER MERGER SUIT, SAYS FRENCH

U. S. District Attorney Says  
Next Move Will Be Hear-  
ing of Demurrer by New  
Haven Branch Company.

## NO CHANGE ORDERED

Am. P. French, United States district attorney, in speaking of what effect the Boston railroad company holding bill will have on the government merger suit, said today that the passing of the bill does not improve conditions in the slightest. In his opinion the status of the government suit is not altered and there still remains an offense against the Sherman law.

It is within the province of the government, Mr. French says, to obtain a restraining order or injunction, but just what action may be taken will be decided from Washington. For some time the department of justice has been cognizant of the tendency of affairs in this state, and of the holding bill just signed by Governor Draper. Up to the present time, however, Mr. French says, his office has received no advice of any changes to be made in the prosecution. In his opinion the state of affairs brought about by the passing of the holding bill remains the same as when the government brought its suit. In any event the question of law remains unchanged.

The next step in the government suit against the New Haven road is the hearing on a demurrer filed by the Rhode Island Company, the most recent defendant in the merger suit. This hearing will be held in the United States district court in Boston early in September.

## SENATOR URGES FREE LEATHER

WASHINGTON—An amendment to the tariff bill offered by Senator Warren of Wyoming today provides that leather, hides and skins, tanned and salted for export, be placed in the free list.

SENATOR WARREN SPEAKS.  
NEW YORK—Information that the Senate committee on tariff had passed the amendment to the tariff bill providing for the free importation of leather, hides and skins, tanned and salted for export, was received from Albany today.

## MONITORIALS

Nison Waterman

With several of the world's great nations building Dreadnoughts, that type of war-craft must begin to dread the thought of meeting others of its own kind.

## BEACON HILL'S GILDED DOME

Boston State House is the hub of the solar system. You couldn't pry that out of a Boston man. If you had the size of all creation, straightened out for a cross-bar.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

In every land beneath the skies  
Some happy, hallowed spot is found—  
Some sacred shrine the people prize  
As truly consecrated ground.  
So, in the "Old Bay State" we hold,  
Enthroned with thoughts that throb  
and thrill,  
A priceless treasure, wrought in gold—  
The gilded dome on Beacon Hill.

When Massachusetts, newly born,  
Was ruled by Winthrop, long ago,  
A beacon was upreared to warn  
Her people of a coming foe.  
And round that sacred site we breathe  
Our highest hope of safety still.  
Since then our mentors met beneath  
The gilded dome on Beacon Hill.

And though her sons and daughters roam  
Through distant lands, it counts not where,  
Old Massachusetts—"Home, Sweet Home!"—  
Still shines a beacon, bright and fair,  
And deep in every loyal breast,  
Or far or near, is treasured still  
That cherished shrine the years have  
blest.

The gilded dome on Beacon Hill.  
The real meaning of the epics being  
sought by the Wright brothers becomes  
more tangible when we realize that every  
improvement of the flying-machine makes  
our air-castles more accessible and practical  
as places of abode.

## A CONDITIONAL SURRENDER

Women owe subtle ways men never quite  
understand.  
For when one of them seems to suc-  
cumb  
To a fond lover's pleading, she gives him  
her hand  
So's to get him right under her thumb.

Without robbing our present-day in-  
ventors of the honors due them it is  
well known that Noah employed ar-  
chitects, while the builders varied by dis-  
agreement in looking for an honest man with  
a search-light of no mistal importance.

"Let us be earnest," is a noble working  
motto for all times and seasons but it is  
especially to be recommended just now  
when every celery gardener and water-  
melon farmer should be encouraged to  
put plenty of heart into his work.

## NOT BY JASON ROGERS

As a fine, out-door pastime, golf con-  
tinues to grow in favor with all who  
prefer to be participants in a game rather  
than merely onlookers. But as a  
spectacular exhibition it is about as  
thrilling to the casual observer as a con-  
test at chess or billiards. The in-  
difference shown toward the game by  
those who do not play it, and are quite  
sure they never will care to do so, calls  
to mind Wordsworth's poor, unimaginative  
"Peter Bell."

"A primrose by a river's brim  
A yellow primrose was to him,  
And it was nothing more."

In golf the ball isn't fired at the player  
with fierce gyrations as in baseball or  
biffed over a net in an unexpected direc-  
tion as in tennis. The player places the  
ball where he wishes it and strikes it in  
his own good time and way. Nothing  
more. Several thousand cheering, jeering  
spectators are not assuring him from  
all sides, as in baseball, that he has an  
imperfect curve, that his golf stick is  
crooked and that he couldn't hit a bal-  
loon. The golf ball, too, when struck,  
has an unmerciful time. It just sails  
away somewhere and stops. Nothing  
more. Nobody tries to drive it back at  
the player, as in tennis. It is not asked  
and flung higher and you as in baseball.  
When the player gets the ball in motion  
nothing terrible happens as in cricket or  
baseball or football. He doesn't act as  
if he had committed something wrong  
and sought to escape the consequences.  
He simply walks away leisurely. Nothing  
more. Nobody backs him about the  
legs and throws him to the ground while  
a dozen other men rush together and sit  
on his breathless frame. No, there is  
nothing doing worth while in golf. It is  
just a fine, quiet game. Nothing more.  
Small wonder that the man who doesn't  
know the game should observe:

In golfing I never can see why the man  
Who would lay other men in the shell,  
Knocks the poor little ball just as far as  
he can.

## HER AID

He was one of those men who take  
pleasures in thinking  
A girl can't throw straight, but a few  
said, a-winking.  
There but one who glances and is say-  
ing, "I can't see it."  
Right place in the heart, when she  
easily gets him.

## CAPTAIN SWAN PROMOTED

Capt. Charles A. Swan has been ap-  
pointed to take charge of Station 11,  
which is located at Adams and Franklin  
streets and is the second largest police  
division in the department. Captain  
Swan has been a member of the depart-  
ment for 25 years.

## TEAM OWNERS MEET IN BOSTON

Mayor Hibbard Delivers an  
Address of Welcome to the  
Delegates at the Revere  
House Today.

The seventh annual convention of the  
National Team Owners' Association held  
its first session at the Revere House  
this morning beginning at 10 o'clock,  
with 200 delegates from all parts of the  
United States attending. The address  
of welcome was delivered by Mayor  
Hibbard. Gen. Francis B. Peabody will  
speak on "The Advantages of Coopera-  
tion Between Team Owners and Work-  
men." The parade association, and Sam-  
uel Wallace on "Motor Trucks." This  
forenoon the delegates visited Charlestown,  
climbed the Bunker Hill monument and  
inspected the navy yard.

Tuesday night the delegates will have  
a theater party and Wednesday night  
they will partake of their annual ban-  
quet at the Revere House.

This evening the 200 delegates and  
about 400 other guests will go on an  
excursion to Revere Beach. While in  
this city the delegates are the guests of  
the Boston Master Teamsters' Association.

Today and Tuesday will be devoted to  
business, but Wednesday will be given  
up to an ocean trip and the annual  
banquet in the evening.

The officers of the association are as  
follows: President, Hugh C. Moore of  
Philadelphia; vice-president, Hupp Teris  
of St. Louis; secretary, Thomas J. Cava-  
nagh of Chicago; treasurer, Rollin G.  
Martin of Buffalo, N. Y.; chairman of  
ways and means committee, Isaac Gold-  
berg of New York.

## BEGIN INSPECTION OF POSTOFFICES

Eight postoffice inspectors attached  
to Chief Inspector Lawrence Leth-  
erman's staff, started upon the  
annual inspection of the Boston post-  
al district this morning, and for the  
next fortnight they will be busily en-  
gaged balancing the accounts in the var-  
ious departments for the last quarter of  
the fiscal year.

The examining board consists of In-  
spectors D. C. O'wings, Park-D. Colvin,  
C. H. Chatham, Harry Hudson, John  
Spofford, C. H. Pendleton, W. B. Robin-  
son and Don J. Rapp.

After the inspection at the main office  
the 50 ad branch postal stations, which  
with the main office, cater to over 5,  
000,000 patrons, will be visited and the  
accounts carefully examined.

## NEW MALDEN HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

The Malden school board has engaged  
Arthur Lee, principal of the Hyde Park  
High School, as the principal of the new  
high school, succeeding John W. Hutch-  
ins, who becomes submaster. Mr. Lee  
will begin his duties Sept. 1. His office  
carries a salary of \$3000 a year.

Mr. Lee has been principal of the Hyde  
Park High School three years. Before  
that he was three years principal at  
Dover, N. H., going there from Brun-  
swick, N. J., where he was attached to  
the high school for nine years. Mr.  
Lee was educated in Rutgers College.

## YOUNG SAMPSON ON OLD FLAGSHIP

Midshipman Ralph Sampson, just grad-  
uated from the naval academy at Annapolis,  
is assigned to duty for his first  
cruise on the ship which won his father  
fame at Santiago.

Midshipman Sampson reported at the  
Charlestown navy yard Saturday for  
duty on board the cruiser New York,  
which has been recently remodeled at that  
yard. The New York was the flagship of  
Admiral Sampson in the Spanish-Ameri-  
can war and sailed from the Charlestown  
navy yard Sunday for the Medi-  
terranean.

## LAYMEN TO HOLD CONFERENCE ON MISSION WORK IN BOSTON

Field Secretary of Movement Now in State Preparing for  
Work, Which Will Include Seventy Large Cities  
and Will Be Preceded by Preparatory Meetings

The laymen's missionary movement,  
which has recently secured a firm start in  
the United States, has selected Boston  
as one of 70 large cities in the United  
States to be a center for a vast cam-  
paign. Preliminary arrangements have  
been begun in Worcester for the campaign in  
November and preparations are expected  
to begin here shortly.

Field secretary Henry A. Wheeler, New  
York, has been in Massachusetts the last  
few days promoting interest in the  
movement, and outlining plans for the  
campaign to be conducted. Opening the  
campaign in eastern Massachusetts will  
be a three days' conference, in which  
all the towns surrounding Worcester  
will participate and cooperate. The  
conference, like the movement, will be  
international, and the last three  
days of October have been selected for  
the dates.

At this conference there will be a num-  
ber of the strongest missionary speakers

## CLEANS UP HOUSE TO SHIP SOUVENIRS TO STATE SOLONS

Sergeant-at-Arms Remington  
to Send Each Member  
Copies of Reports, Etc.,  
Also Desk Contents.

## BOXES PILED HIGH

Pleasant recollections of a few months  
strenuous session at the State House will  
be brought back to the members of the  
Massachusetts Legislature, when they  
will receive at their doorsteps a heavily  
laden wooden box filled with copies of  
bills, reports, documents, as well as  
articles of apparel and "souvenirs" which  
have accumulated in their desks and  
wardrobes during the course of the ses-  
sion.

For many years past, Sergeant-at-Arms  
Remington at the State House has been  
accustomed to shipping all the effects  
of the different members to their homes  
and today the messengers and pages are  
busy at work cleaning out their ward-  
robes and desks and packing them in the  
boxes. At first glance one is surprised  
to no small extent to see the mass of  
material that accumulates during the  
session, but it must be remembered that  
each member is entitled to a complete  
set of bills considered during the ses-  
sion, copies of all reports, journals, cal-  
endars, manuals, not forgetting articles  
of wearing apparel, books, umbrellas  
and rubbers.

For almost three weeks these boxes  
have been piled up in rows reaching to  
the ceiling on the fourth floor of the  
State House and have been the subject of  
comment by the curious visitors. It has  
often been said that the arrival of the  
boxes at the State House is an indica-  
tion that one month from that date the  
Legislature will prorogue. This has been  
true for a number of years previous, but  
this year, contrary to custom, they were  
there but three weeks when the Legis-  
lature prorogued.

## MAYOR OF LOWELL AWARDED DAMAGES BY LIBEL SUIT JURY

Panel Returns a Sealed Ver-  
dict Today Against News-  
paper as an Aftermath of  
a Campaign.

LOWELL, Mass.—The sealed verdict in  
the action for alleged libel brought by  
Mayor George H. Brown against the pub-  
lishers of the Lowell Daily Sun, was  
read at 9:30 a. m. before Judge Pierce of  
the superior civil court. The verdict ac-  
cords Mayor Brown damages of \$3000.

The case was given to the jury at  
11:30 a. m. on Friday. Shortly after  
adjournment at 3:40 p. m. the jury  
announced that they had reached a de-  
cision, which was sealed and held until  
today.

The charges in the suit were brought  
about by utterances made in the Lowell  
Daily Sun at the time of the mayoralty  
campaign last fall. It was charged by  
the paper that the mayor was not a citi-  
zen of this country and insinuations were  
cast on his action while on the liquor  
squad as a policeman.

This verdict is a vindication of Mayor  
Brown and is a popular one in the city.

HOLD GRADUATION THURSDAY  
The Brighton high school will hold  
the graduation exercises Thursday  
evening in the high school hall.

## BOULEVARD FIRE AT REVERE BEACH

The fire today opposite the hand-  
some hotel, Revere Beach, destroyed  
the hotel buildings and damaged  
the boulevard. An offshore wind  
spread the flames rapidly. The fire  
was extinguished by the fire department.  
The loss is estimated at \$100,000. The  
hotel was built by S. H. Hedy, who said  
that he was there in minutes before the  
flames were discovered. Gordon's Re-  
verend Cafe, No. 104, a one and a half  
story building, was damaged on the north  
side, and the Boulevard Cafe was scorched  
on its south side. Taylor's barber shop  
and Fisher's bakery in Ocean avenue, at  
the rear of the other places, were more  
or less damaged by fire and water. The  
alarm was sounded at 10:30 o'clock.

## BRAD BROOKLINE SCHOOLS

George A. Brookline has been respon-  
sible for the success of the Brookline  
schools for the year 1908-9.

## "House of Seven Gables" for Uplift Work

Picture shows remodeled building which has been purchased by Mrs. George  
H. Remington for settlement mission.

SALEM, Mass.—The "House of Seven  
Gables," which gave Hawthorne a title  
for one of his best stories, has been pur-  
chased by Mrs. George H. Remington and  
is to be turned into a home for settle-  
ment work. The house was built in 1682  
and originally had seven gables. It re-

modeling it some 40 years ago most of  
these gables were removed and the house  
much modernized.  
The place where the seven gable win-  
dows were are easily discernible today  
on the inside. The old house is visited  
annually by thousands of Hawthorne ad-  
mirers.

## HARVARD SENIOR DINNER TONIGHT

Graduating Class Will Begin  
Busy Week With Banquet  
and Will Close it With  
Class Day.

Hundreds of acceptances have been re-  
ceived for the Harvard senior class din-  
ner to be held at the American House  
this evening. W. G. Wendell will act as  
toastmaster and will call for the follow-  
ing speeches: "Debating and Dramatics,"  
F. Schenck; "Athletics," E. P. Currier;  
"The Press," H. von Kallenborn; "Our  
Twenty-fifth Anniversary," A. G. Cable;  
"The Class," F. H. Burr.

This week will be the busiest that the  
present senior class has experienced since  
it entered the institution. The members  
will be engaged daily in entertaining  
the great throng of guests which assem-  
bles every year for the festivities of  
class-day week.

The presentation of Schiller's "Joan  
of Arc" with Miss Maudie Adams in the  
title role at the Stadium on Tuesday will  
make the class-week program of 1909  
distinctive. Wednesday will witness the  
customary play concert in Sanders  
Theater, and the following day the great  
thrill will go out to Soldiers Field to  
see Harvard and Yale meet for the first  
time this season on the baseball diamond.  
Friday is class day—the most cherished  
event of the week's festivities.

## FREEMAN'S CREW REACH NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Eleven men of the crew  
of the American bark Freeman, which  
was wrecked June 9 on Las Cucarachas  
reef near San Juan, Head at the east  
end of Porto Rico, were brought to this  
port today on the steamer Coamo. All  
the officers and crew were saved.

The Freeman arrived at San Juan  
from Maracaibo, West Africa, and  
loaded molasses for Boston, her home  
port. She left San Juan for Manilaa  
to finish loading, ran aground and is a  
total loss. Captain Van Name remained  
in Porto Rico to look after the owners'  
interests. The Freeman was built in  
1878. Her tonnage was 1007.

## MARLBORO CLASS IS LARGEST YET

MARLBORO, Mass.—Class 1909, Marl-  
boro High School will have the distinc-  
tion of being the largest class ever sent  
out. Forty-four pupils graduate Wednes-  
day night.

The new day exercises will be Tues-  
day night. Harvard Wiles, president of  
the class, will preside and the exercises  
will include the class prophecy by Ly-  
man, Boston, class history, Beane  
Theater class play, Mac Conway, class  
song, David E. Hall. There will also be  
the presentation of the class play.

## NEW OCEAN LINER GREETED IN N. Y.

NEW YORK—The new North German  
Lloyd liner George Washington, which  
came into port Sunday from Bremen,  
Southampton and Cherbourg, today is  
being inspected by crowds of visitors.  
She arrived displaying two American  
flags at her mastheads and received un-  
usual greeting from steam craft and  
patriotic ashore. Up on the Singer Build-  
ing the Peace Society flew a white  
bordered American flag, below which  
were the Singer barges and flags of the  
international code spelling "Welcome."  
The liner is not a flyer, but she will  
always make port on a Sunday, thus  
being only one day less in crossing than  
the queen of the North German Lloyd  
line, the Kronprinzessin Oella.

## UNVEIL TAUNTON MEMORIAL

TAUNTON, Mass.—Former public li-  
brary association, employees of N. H.  
Skinner's Clothing Store and the mem-  
bers of the Allington Chapel Sunday  
School unveiled a memorial of E. M. Hill,  
former custodian of the Taunton  
Carnegie Library.

## PHILADELPHIA—THE TORPEDO BOAT

destroyer Joseph B. Smith, the fastest  
war vessel, according to contract, was  
built on the Delaware river, left the  
Chesapeake today for her official  
trial trip. The contract calls for a speed  
of 22 knots an hour.

## TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ASKED FOR NEW FINANCE BOARD

Mayor Hibbard This afternoon will  
send a communication to the board of  
aldermen asking it to appropriate \$20,000  
for the use of the new finance com-  
mission.

## SIGNS ROAD ORDER

Sullivan Will Be Chairman of  
Commission and Moors and  
Homans Are Talked of as  
Members.

The mayor also signed an order today  
for the widening of Hyde Park avenue  
from Ashmont street to the Hyde Park  
line.

A communication has also been sent  
by the mayor to the board of aldermen  
asking it to use the \$100,000 that comes  
from the state by reason of the sale of  
the Pierce farm property as follows:  
\$300,000 to be used in paying up the  
loans made for the institution, \$500,000  
for paying the debts and \$150,000 for the  
loan in street construction and laying  
out of streets. This practically means  
asking the board to make an order to  
wipe out the debt of the institution.

Hon. John A. Sullivan has been ten-  
dered the position of chairman of the  
permanent finance commission, which is  
created by the new Boston city charter.

John F. Moors and Robert Homans,  
when asked this morning in regard to  
reports that they have been offered posi-  
tions on the commission, said no offer  
has been made to either as yet. The  
Governor has 60 days after signing the  
charter bill in which to make these ap-  
pointments and may send them to the  
executive council on Wednesday. No in-  
formation on the subject was given out  
at the Governor's office this morning.

Mr. Homans had a conference with  
Governor Draper at noon. It is im-  
probable that the Governor will announce  
three members the coming Wednesday.

Mr. Moors is a member of the banking  
firm of Moors & Cabot, and has already  
contributed freely a great deal of his  
time to the public as an officer of the  
Public School Association. It is said  
that he would be reluctant to assume a  
new political office.

Mr. Homans is a member of the law  
firm of Hill, Barlow & Homans, and has a  
large and rapidly increasing practice  
which he would not like to sacrifice. He  
is a son of Dr. John Homans, a graduate  
of Harvard '94, member of the Somerset,  
Tavern, Union, Exchange, Tennis and  
Racquet clubs, and a leader in the ward  
11 Republican organization. He was  
prominent in the Taft movement.

## DECLARES PACKERS NOT BACK OF MOVE FOR DUTY ON HIDES

Senator Warren of Wyoming  
Says Letters of Tanners  
and Leather Men Have In-  
sulted the Senate.

## SPEAKS FOR FARMER

WASHINGTON—When the Senate met  
today consideration of the duty on hides  
was resumed with Senator Warren (Rep.,  
Wyo.) as the first speaker of the day.  
He said that the letters of the tanners  
and leather trusts had insulted the Sen-  
ate by charging that the tariff on hides  
had been brought about by a trick in  
conference 12 years ago. They were  
guilty of falsehood, he said, in their  
statement that the packers had asked  
for a duty on hides; that the farmers  
would get no benefit from that duty, and  
that the tanning industry was languishing.

It was the scheme of the tanners and  
leather manufacturers, Mr. Warren  
declared, to deprive the farmer of the \$1.50  
or \$2 which comes to him from the tariff  
on hides and to absorb that money with-  
out giving any benefit to the consumers.

## CONFERENCE COMMITTEE WAIT TARIFF BILL CHANGE

WASHINGTON—Whatever changes  
are made in the tariff bill in the confer-  
ence committee will not materially af-  
fect that measure, as the bill is certain  
to be dominated by the same members  
of Congress who are framing the Al-  
drich-Payne measure.

## IT IS ALREADY PROBABLY ASSURED THAT THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

(Continued on Page Four, Column Three)



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# Leading Events in Athletic World Fast Race Expected

## TOTAL WORK AT NEW LONDON PROMISES FAST VARSITY RACE

More Changes May Yet Be Made in Harvard Eight Before Order Is Finally Settled for Big Race.

## YALE HAS BEST TIME

GALES FERRY, Conn.—Following the quiet Sunday and the light work of Saturday, it is expected that Coach Kennedy will put his crew through a strenuous day's work today, probably winding it up with a four-mile time row for the varsity. This crew has not been over the full course on time since Thursday, and it should be in fine shape by this evening if conditions are satisfactory for such work.

It is expected that the work for the Harvard crew will be rather light as they went through a hard day's practice Saturday, winding up with a four-mile row which, while the crew was not driven to its best, was fast enough to draw the men out. The time of 21m. 37s. was remarkably good considering it was done upstream at about 30 strokes to the minute most of the way and that it was the first four-mile row for the crew in its new order.

As the time draws near for the race, it begins to look more and more as if it would be one of the closest that these two crews have rowed in years. Although Harvard started with six veterans, besides the coxswain, the boat as now seated has but five of last year's eight and they are seated in different positions from those they occupied then. On the other hand, Yale has but two of her last year's combination, but the eight men as now seated are a very powerful organization and have shown by their trials that they can cover the course in very fast time.

Based on the work shown by the varsities here, Yale now has a preference over Harvard. While time trials are not conclusive proof of which crew is the faster on account of the fact that conditions are so different, they do show whether or not the crew is good for the distance in fast time, and the work of Yale has certainly demonstrated that it is fully up to the average eight. The men are not as smooth to watch as the 1908 eight, but they are more powerful and push the boat through the water at a much swifter rate. Harvard rows smoothly, and since coming here, the shell has moved better between strokes than ever before, especially with Cutler stroking.

There is still considerable question as to whether or not Coach Wray will make any more changes in the eight before the race. Paul Withington is a powerful arm, and can easily fill Cutler's place at No. 6. Cutler certainly stroked the crew well on Saturday's trial, setting a long, firm stroke and the men did not show any of that shortening of the stroke so apparent lately when Sargent has set the beat. Coach Wray will undoubtedly put the crew through a fast time trial early this week, and the future changes, if any are made, will rest upon the form shown by the men in the trial.

The varsity four-oared crew looks very easy for Harvard. Should Cutler stroke the varsity, Sargent will undoubtedly stroke the four, and with Sargent, Whitney and Hooper or Forster it will make one of the fastest four-oared crews ever turned out by either college.

Harvard again appears to have an easy victory in the freshman eight. Her 1915 crew is one of the smoothest running freshman eights seen here in years. The stroke is good and the shell goes through the water smoothly without much hitch between strokes. The Yale freshman crew is not up to the standard. The loss of the stroke just before coming home was badly felt, and the men do not seem to row together well. Coach Kennedy has worked hard with the material at hand, but he does not seem to have met with much success.

| EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING. |       |      |      |
|--------------------------|-------|------|------|
| Won.                     | Lost. | P.C. |      |
| Boston.....              | 21    | 17   | .558 |
| New York.....            | 20    | 18   | .526 |
| Philadelphia.....        | 19    | 19   | .500 |
| Pittsburgh.....          | 18    | 20   | .474 |
| Chicago.....             | 17    | 21   | .447 |
| St. Louis.....           | 16    | 22   | .421 |
| Brooklyn.....            | 15    | 23   | .395 |
| Cleveland.....           | 14    | 24   | .369 |

| SUNDAY'S GAMES.  |         |         |         |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Jersey City..... | at..... | at..... | at..... |
| Newark.....      | at..... | at..... | at..... |
| Paterson.....    | at..... | at..... | at..... |

| CONNECTICUT LEAGUE STANDING. |       |      |      |
|------------------------------|-------|------|------|
| Won.                         | Lost. | P.C. |      |
| Baltimore.....               | 21    | 17   | .558 |
| New York.....                | 20    | 18   | .526 |
| Philadelphia.....            | 19    | 19   | .500 |
| Pittsburgh.....              | 18    | 20   | .474 |
| Chicago.....                 | 17    | 21   | .447 |
| St. Louis.....               | 16    | 22   | .421 |
| Brooklyn.....                | 15    | 23   | .395 |
| Cleveland.....               | 14    | 24   | .369 |

| SUNDAY'S GAMES.  |         |         |         |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Jersey City..... | at..... | at..... | at..... |
| Newark.....      | at..... | at..... | at..... |
| Paterson.....    | at..... | at..... | at..... |

COACH WRAY GOES WEST  
RED HOP, Conn.—Harvard's new coach, Coach Wray, who has been at Gales Ferry, Conn., for the past few days, will leave for New York today to look after the crew. He will leave for the West immediately after the Harvard trials.

## GILBERT LEADS THORP SIX HOLES

First Round of State Golf Championship Taken by Younger Player in Fine Style.

The first round of 18 holes for the state golf championship was played this morning over the links of the Oakley Country Club, before a large and enthusiastic gallery. Percy Gilbert and J. G. Thorp who qualified in the semi-finals Saturday were the contenders and both put up a fine game. Gilbert proved himself the better man, taking the round by 6 up and 4 to play.

Some very spectacular work was done by both players. Gilbert made some very long drives and beat bogey at four holes, while Thorp had the honor of beating bogey twice. Gilbert bettered bogey at the fourth, eighth, ninth and sixteenth, while Thorp bettered it at the third and thirteenth. Gilbert drove out of bounds at the eighth hole, but by remarkable shooting took the hole in four, one under bogey. He also got to the green in 2 at the tenth hole, winning it 4 to 5.

The final round is being played this afternoon. The score of the morning round is as follows:  
Gilbert.....44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 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## WOMEN USED TO GET VOTES

Miss Gina Krog, Delegate to the Toronto Council of Women, Talks of Progress of Suffrage.

## SERVE ON JURIES

Miss Gina Krog, the most prominent Norwegian delegate to the quinquennial meeting of the National Council of Women, which is to be held in Toronto, started the first Woman's Rights Association in Norway more than 25 years ago.

Christians, says the New York Sun. The organization, now known as the Equal Suffrage League, was instrumental in procuring the ballot for women.

On her way to Toronto Miss Krog stopped in New York for several weeks. "I couldn't come to America without seeing at least a part of the states. On the other side we are not only interested in you as a nation, but we are anxious to see just what you are going to do about giving the women the ballot."

The women of Norway have had municipal suffrage and been eligible for all municipal offices for the last nine years, and next fall we will exercise our rights as full voters for the first time. Though we speak of it as universal suffrage we don't really have the same rights to the ballot as the men have at present.

"Before 1868 the men of Norway had suffrage with the taxation qualification. On that date they got universal suffrage. Next fall the women of Norway will begin to vote just about on the same terms that the men did before 1868, with the advantage that married women can vote on the taxes paid by their husbands and unmarried women on those paid by their parents. That is better than the men started with, you see."

"The women of Norway have served on juries upward of five years. Often a woman is elected foreman. We serve in all sorts of cases, just as the men do. They look upon us women of Norway as being interested in the welfare of our country aside from our sex. We have no children's court as yet. In its place we have a body of officers, men and women, elected by the municipal authorities, to look after the welfare of the children."

"There may be women elected to Parliament next fall, but I hardly expect it. You see with us the Conservative party is very much stronger than the Liberal or the Social Democrats. Our ablest women, those who might be elected to Parliament, belong to the Liberals. I hardly expect them to get in."

"One thing we who have worked for suffrage in Norway have noticed—that a good many women held back, refused to take assistance; but now that the work is accomplished they come forward with enthusiasm and are eager to take part in it. I believe the same will be found to be true in the States."

## STEAM MILKERS DO MAIDS' WORK

From dairymaids in white to machines is the change which has taken place at the Rudkin model dairy at North Yakima, Wash., since its establishment a few months ago, says the Morning Oregonian. The machines for milking the fine Jersey cows have just been installed and are the first ever used in this part of the state. They are driven by a steam engine underneath, and where once the pretty milkmaid sat on a three-legged stool there is now a griny engineer.

Only two machines are in operation, but if these prove successful others will be installed. To fit out the establishment with these steam milkers will cost \$1000.

Every cow on this farm has a bath, the stables are washed and scrubbed and everything is cleaned and polished each day. The dairymaids, clothed in snowy white, added the picturesque touch to this institution. However, their fame spread, one was soon married, others left and soon the management had men for milkers. The men will now give way to the machine, if the machine makes good in its present trial.

## BOTANIST FINDS NEW PERSIMMON

Prof. Frank Bush, a Harvard botanist, has found a new variety of persimmon. He has just returned to his home in Cambridge, Mass., after a trip to the Adirondacks and the Catskills.

Prof. Bush says the new variety is a small, round fruit, about the size of a cherry, and is very hard and bitter. It is a new variety of the common persimmon, which is a member of the Ebenaceae family.

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## LONDON FAVORS SMALL LUNCHES

Some Firms Still Provide Solid Meals at Noon and "Quick" Variety Is Soon Proved Unpopular.

To take snacks instead of a meal has become popular, and east of Temple Bar no bank manager considers he is imperiling his dignity by going underground and taking at midday a cup of coffee and two poached eggs on toast, says the Queen.

With some firms the stately fashion is still kept up of providing a solid meal on the premises for heads of departments, where an observance of the strict rules of etiquette is the rule. You can find in the city and the West End something like the old-fashioned chop house, where the midday meal is a serious engagement and not a mere flirtation.

Such a place is in an alley off Fenchurch street. No name over the door, but the heads of customers alighted on the windows; the habit is to wear your hat during lunch and you pay a penny to the waiters and a penny to the old fellow who takes the cash.

A scheme was started a while ago in one of the important thoroughfares for the serving of quick lunches. The establishment, keeping up the intention to set with promptitude, closed its doors alertly. The idea was borrowed from America and we may hope it has been returned with compliments to the original owners.

## COINS TURNED OUT BY GOLD DREDGER

Unclearing chunks of gold is nothing out of the ordinary for dredgers in Chico (Cal.), but a dredger operated by the Butte Creek Consolidated Company working at Butte Creek scooped up some rare old coins recently, says the San Francisco Call. One of the coins was of the mintage of 1820. Other old coins dug up were dated 1853 and 1853. As there was a stampede in Butte creek in the early '50's it is believed the coin found its way there by that means.

## RARE AUTOGRAPH IN LENOX LIBRARY

It is the Signature of Thomas Lynch, Jr., Who Signed the Declaration of Independence.

The rarest autograph known to collectors in this country is that of Thomas Lynch, Jr., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. This signature of one of the famous family of South Carolina Lynchs is now in possession of the Lenox library in New York. Originally it was affixed to an autograph letter addressed by Lynch to Gen. George Washington, which enhances its value. Jared Sparks, who succeeded Edward Everett as president of Harvard College in February, 1849, once owned this rare autograph, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Next it found its way to the collection of Thomas Addis Emmet, from whom it was bought by a New York dealer in such things for \$4000. Augustin Daly became interested and paid the dealer \$4500 for it, and later, Emmet, who had never forgiven himself for letting it go, secured it from Daly for \$5250 and presented it to the Lenox library.

The founder of this family of Lynchs, Thomas Lynch, was born in Ireland. Before coming to this country, he paid a visit to friends in Austria, and from that country came to America, and settled in South Carolina. His son, Thomas Lynch, Jr., was born in the South in 1750. He was the owner of vast estates on the North and South Carolina rivers, was a man of influence among the colonists and a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1776.

He was also a delegate to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. On resigning his seat, his son, Thomas Lynch, Jr., who, in 1775, was captain in the First Carolina provincial, in command of Col. Christopher Gadsden, was elected to his father's place. He reached Philadelphia in time to annex his signature to the world-famous document.

Soon after this event in his life Thomas Lynch, Jr., sailed for the island of St. Eustatius. The ship on which he sailed from Charleston was spoken two or three days after leaving port, but was never again seen or heard from.

## ONE APPLE TREE YIELDS FORTUNE

What is probably the most valuable apple tree in existence stands in front of the Russell Smith residence on the hill just above the Riverside station at Wilkeson, on the Willapa River, in Washington.

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## Motley Throng of Power Boat Fishermen Enliven Business in Morning on and About "T" Wharf

Mostly Sicilians and Portuguese Whose Catch for the Season Enables Them to Visit Native Lands.

## TRAWLS AND BAIT

The power boats of the large Boston fleet, manned principally by Sicilians and Portuguese, which add materially to the supply of fish landed at T wharf during the spring, summer and fall, are now all in commission and nearly every morning sees the dock on the south side of T wharf crowded with a motley collection of these boats, while members of their respective crews line the sides of the wharf with baskets of their glistening catches, waiting for prospective buyers.

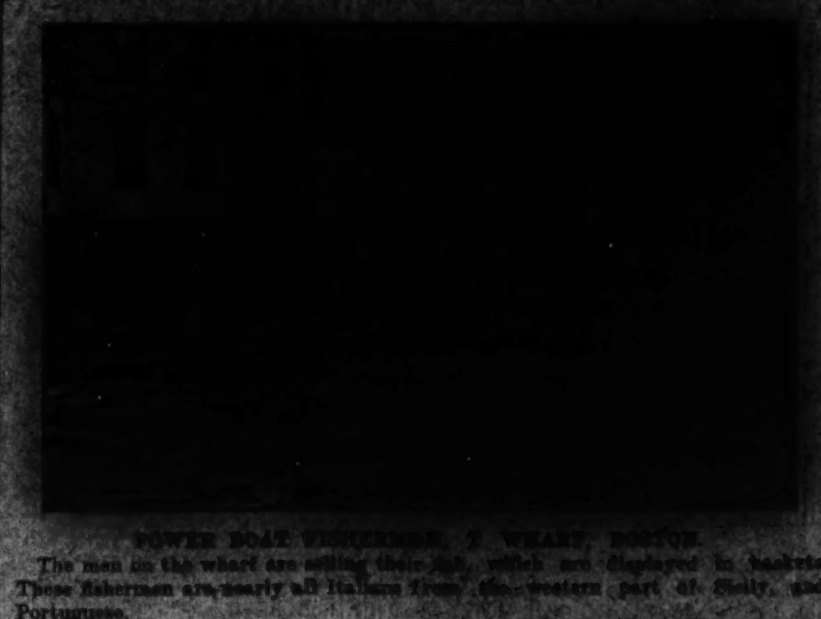
These fishermen are a picturesque lot, with a love of color, which displays itself in their costumes and in the hues which they paint their tiny craft.

More than 200 of these boats are now in use for shore fishing along the coast of Massachusetts between Cape Ann and Cape Cod. They are not much larger than the ordinary fishing dory, but these multi-colored power craft brave the long rollers of the Atlantic.

As the majority of them make short trips, leaving at sunrise, or before, and getting back by nightfall, with their catch ready for sale the next morning, many housewives of discretion buy direct from the owners of these craft, in preference to purchasing from dealers.

These Italian and Portuguese fishermen bring in principally flounders and cod, varied with small catches of haddock, hake, pollock, cusk and conger also. At certain periods of the year also, considerable quantities of whiting are caught by them.

Flounders are always in good demand in this market, and the high-sounding "Filet de sole" seen on the menu of our



POWER BOAT FISHERMEN. T WHARF, BOSTON. The men on the wharf are selling their fish, which are displayed in baskets. These fishermen are nearly all Italian from the western part of Sicily, and Portuguese.

best restaurants is generally nothing more nor less than the humble flounder of the New England coast.

Once in a while the power boat men catch a seal on their trawls, for which the commonwealth of Massachusetts pays a bounty, as these animals are very destructive to fish.

The trawls are long fishing lines with short lines, to which a hook is attached, at intervals of about every yard. These trawls, when not in use are coiled in small tubs, and when being baited, with the usual herring, squid, sea worms, or sand eels, are uncoiled from one tub, the bait hooked, and then recoiled into another tub. This work is often done at home by the wives and children of the fishermen.

East Boston flats yield a plentiful harvest of sea worms to satisfy the demands of the flounder fishermen. When the tide is out hundreds of children may be seen industriously searching for this bait, with clam rakes and even with their little brown fingers.

The men are, as a rule, sober and industrious, and no small number of them save enough money to spend the winter in their native land, returning with the

first faint signs of spring in time to haul out their boats and prepare dories and fishing gear for another season of hard work.

As much as \$3000 has been cleared by one vessel of the power boat fleet during a season, and the average is said to be in the neighborhood of \$800, so it is not surprising that these men, with their simple wants, are able to lay by money.

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## TRIES HOLYHEAD AS SHIP LANDING

When Star Line Finds Gain of Several Hours Is Made for London-Bound Mail and Passengers.

The Star Line, which has been operating for some time, has found that the gain of several hours is made for London-bound mail and passengers when the ship is landed at Holyhead.

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## WAYS OF OIL IS ADOPTED IN MEXICO

The Way Is Saturated With Petroleum From Bottom Stratum to the Top Layer and Is Water-Tight.

## SUBURB IS PAVING

An interesting lot of road building is now being done in the Mexican city suburb of San Angel by a company of Mexico. The process employed is called the "In situ" road and is an old macadam of a structure developed by the Tar Roads Syndicate of England, which has carried out immense public highway projects in various parts of the British Isles and the European continent, says the Mexican Herald.

The present work in San Angel is to show the process that is being introduced into Mexico by the company, which has an exclusive right to the use of improved process by which the oil is applied to the macadam.

Instead of mere surface filling, the roadway is saturated with crude petroleum from its very bottom stratum of crushed rock. The machine used consists of a traction engine to which is attached the tank and sprayer. Steam pipes from the boiler maintain the heat of the oil which is forced in a spray into the road bed as the stone is rolled.

In Europe where the cost of crude oil is great enough to be a difficulty in the way of its employment, coal tar and various combinations of tar with petroleum and other substances are used. No better adhesive and wear resisting element has been found, however, than crude petroleum, which is plentiful enough here. When completed the roadbed is thoroughly impervious to water, besides being dustless and non-slipping under all conditions. This same oiling appliance is being used in carrying out some large macadam paving contracts in which it is interested in the city of Puebla.

The city of Puebla has authorized the expenditure of \$1,500,000 for asphalt and macadam paving, some of which has already been finished. The appropriations for these improvements carry over the years, 1908, 1910 and 1911. There has just been completed the asphalt of 10,000 meters of pavement and 60,000 meters of oil macadam have been laid. The entire work projected by the Puebla city authorities comprises 300,000 meters of oil macadam and 120,000 meters of asphalt which really includes the repaving of the whole town.

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## DECIDES RAILROAD TARIFF LANGUAGE IS USED LITERALLY

Interstate Commerce Board  
Rules That Show-Cases Are  
Furniture and Should Have  
Latter's Rate.

### "GUIDE" IS REJECTED

QUINCY, Ill.—Tariffs are to be construed according to their language, is a recent significant decision of the interstate commerce commission. Two cases presented the same question and were heard together and disposed of in one report. They were of the Newton Gum Company vs. the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and another against the same corporation by the Franklin Display Fixture Company. Both cases were based on shipments of earload lots of show-cases to San Francisco, upon which the first-class rate of \$3 per 100 pounds was collected, on the authority of tariff of the transcontinental freight bureau and the western classification in effect at the same time.

The complainants contended that this rate was unreasonable; that the rate properly applicable was the commodity rate on furniture of \$2.20 per 100 pounds, carried in the aforesaid transcontinental freight bureau tariff, reading "Furniture (new) all kinds, minimum carload, weight 12,000 pounds, \$2.20."

The complainants contended that the item "Furniture (new) all kinds, etc." was broad enough to cover show-cases; further, that this rate is a commodity rate and therefore takes precedence over class rates.

The defendants argued that this commodity rate is based on the third class rate under the western classification; when the carriers established it they intended to restrict its application to such furniture as might be listed under the caption "Furniture" in the current classification. Inasmuch as show-cases are separately provided for, in the classification and not under the "Furniture" heading, they are not entitled to the furniture rate. It was added that tariff had been the interpretation of the tariff by all lines party thereto.

In their brief the defendants urged: "We contend that uniform and long usage controls as to the interpretation of tariffs, just as a uniform construction put upon a contract by the parties thereto controls in the interpretation thereof."

The commission in its report says: "In short, the defendants' position is as follows: The item 'Furniture (new) all kinds' does not mean 'Furniture (new)', all kinds at all, because such was not the intention of the framers; neither have the carriers so interpreted it. But they fail to direct our attention to any provision in the Transcontinental tariff making its commodity rates subject in any wise to the Western Classification. The law compels carriers to publish and post their schedules of charges upon the theory that they will be informative.

A shipper who consults them has a right to rely upon their obvious meaning. He cannot be charged with knowledge of the intention of the framers or of the carrier's canons of construction or of some other tariff not even referred to in the one carrying the rate. The public posting of tariffs will be largely useless if the carrier's interpretation is to be dependent upon tradition and the arbitrary practices of a general freight office. We quote from Judge Cooley's opinion in the case of *Hurlbut vs. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company*, 21 C. C. Rep. 122:

"A classification sheet is put before the public for its information. It is supposed to be expressed in plain terms, so that the ordinary business man can understand it, and, in connection with the rate sheets, can determine for himself what he can be lawfully charged for transportation. The committee who prepared this classification have no more authority in construction than anybody else, and they must leave the document, after they have given it to the public, to speak for itself."

"Tariffs are to be construed according to their language. This commission can recognize no other criterion. Defendants recognize grocery display counters as furniture by listing them under that caption (in less than carload lots) in the western classification. This course seems altogether proper—they constitute part of the movable equipment of a store, and are, therefore, furniture. The status of showcases is identical with that of grocery display counters. We rule that the item 'Furniture (new)', all kinds' means exactly what it says, and that it is broad enough to cover show-cases.

"If these defendants desire that the application of the commodity rate on furniture, as it carried in the transcontinental freight bureau westbound tariff 1-G, shall be restricted to the earload list of furniture in the current western classification, they should so stipulate in their tariff. In the absence of such a stipulation they cannot be allowed to read into the tariff rules and regulations which materially modify the apparent application of their rates."

The commission awarded reparation in the amounts of the overcharge disclosed with interest.

NEW WEST POINT BAND LEADER.

NEW YORK—Philip Egner of Brooklyn has been elected professor of music and leader of the academy band at the United States Military Academy, to succeed the late Carl Easlick. Mr. Egner is a well known musician, musical director and composer.

## COLLEGE LOSE CARNegie FUND

Five Hundred and Nine In-  
stitutions Are Barred From  
Benefits of Plan Because  
Denominational.

NEW YORK—A group of seven men in this city had an interesting discussion based on the exhaustive study of denominational colleges by the Carnegie foundation and incorporated in a report which shows that no less than 500 higher institutions of learning in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland are excluded from the benefits of the foundation on account of connection with religious bodies. Only 62 universities and colleges are said to be eligible.

These 500 institutions are connected with no less than 62 different ecclesiastical organizations and the amount of control exercised over them varies from the complete subjection of the Jesuit institutions to the rules of that order to the almost formal tie implied in the selection of a proportion of the board of trustees by the governing body of a denomination.

An inquiry was conducted by the Carnegie foundation into the advantages which denominational control is supposed by the presidents to confer on the institutions they govern. An almost unanimous opinion has been expressed that such connection played little if any part in the religious or intellectual life of the student body. The religious and intellectual life of an institution, it is said, depends almost wholly on the leadership of the men who make up the officers and faculty.

The report of the Carnegie foundation finds that the financial advantages of a denominational connection to a college are not very great.

On the other hand, denominational colleges have an advantage in attracting students. In these days of fierce competition even among colleges it is regarded as advantageous to have a clientele ready made.

## PEOPLE WIN LOW TELEGRAPH RATE

Governor Draper Signs Bill  
Compelling Companies to  
Send Filing Time Free of  
Extra Charge.

The Great and General Court of Massachusetts of 1909 was prorogued shortly before 7 o'clock Saturday evening.

One of the final acts was the passage of the new telegraph bill: "No extra charge shall be made, for or on account of the additional words required; provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge the powers of the highway commission conferred by the act of 1906."

This is the act giving the highway commission supervision over telephone and telegraph companies as to rates, service, etc., and compels the telegraph companies to time the filing of messages without charge. The bill will not become a law until 30 days have expired. At the offices of the companies the clerks refuse to accept messages without the time of filing, which is charged to the sender.

The clerks all admit that the law has passed, but say that any change in the rates must come from the central offices in New York. The managers of the Boston offices of both the Postal and Western Union Telegraph Companies say that they will refer the action of the state legislature to the proper offices in New York.

Until the central offices send out new orders, the operators will collect for the extra five words.

## SCHOOL CHILDREN EXHIBIT FLOWERS

Prizes Are Awarded Pupils  
in Fitchburg, Mass., by  
Teacher, Who Contributed  
Greenhouse.

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Pupils of the Pleasant and Academy street schools who exhibited plants and flowers Sunday are today planning for another display in September.

Parents and friends attended the show Sunday which Principal Hastings made possible by his gift of a \$1000 greenhouse and several hundred dollars' worth of gifts of seeds, bulbs, etc., all to the end that the children should learn something of practical gardening.

Fully 500 children had exhibits. The prizes were in every case bulbs, for the continuing encouragement of the work. There were offered 3108 bulbs, and their value was fully \$100, all of which Mr. Hastings gives out of his own pocket.

The exhibition Sunday was the largest ever made and several of the entrants showed fine results from their prizes of a year ago. One boy won 96 bulbs last year and one girl 48, and these have increased many fold. These plants are home grown and were brought for display.

## SPEEDY BELMONT MAKES A RECORD

Logging regular steamship time all the way from Barbados to this port, 2000 miles by the course taken, the big British bark Belmont, Captain Ladd, arrived in the lower harbor Sunday, completing the passage in just 10 days, the speediest voyage on record from Barbados. The Belmont sailed from Buenos Aires for Boston, via the West Indies, 31 days ago.

## ARCHBOLD PAYS A MORTGAGE FOR SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

Fine Stadium Was Also the Gift of the Standard Oil  
Man—Last Year a Record One for the University in  
the Way of New Buildings.



STADIUM AT SYRACUSE (N. Y.) UNIVERSITY.  
Built of reinforced concrete, seats 20,000, cost \$400,000 and was the gift of John D. Archbold.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—During the year 1908 new buildings to the value of nearly \$1,500,000 were erected or completed for Syracuse University. Chief among them is the Stadium, the gift of John D. Archbold. The cost of the Stadium was \$400,000, and it has a seating capacity of 20,000. It is built of reinforced concrete.

The gymnasium at the east end of the Stadium, also erected in 1908, cost \$325,000. The university campus was mortgaged to build the gymnasium, and a few days ago Mr. Archbold gave the university \$300,000 to raise the mortgage. The gymnasium connects with the Stadium through an underground passage or tunnel, so that the athletes can go from their dressing room in the gymnasium direct to the Stadium.

## TRAVELER IN CHINA IS MUCH STARED AT BY NATIVE PEOPLE

Custom Is General One and  
Familiarity Another Trait  
Which Is Thought Good  
Etiquette.

### CODE IS ELABORATE

There is one thing in China that travelers find it hard to bear with complaisance. That is the Chinese stare. This aimless look that meets you at every turn makes some people annoyed, but to become so only adds to the discomfort, says the Shanghai Mercury.

On our wupian whatever we did was an object of engrossing interest to the whole ship's company. Dressing or washing was especially an opportunity for a good long stare. At meals the crew hardly ever took their eyes off us. Privacy to the ordinary Chinaman is an unknown thing. Everything that can be done in full view of the public is carried on and rather than feeling embarrassed by the situation he seems to enjoy the curious gaze of the multitude. Familiarity is another trait that strikes a traveler on a wupian, but that the Chinese mean nothing rude is quite apparent. They examine carefully your books, writing, pencils or other things you may leave about and feel the texture of your garments. If we could speak Chinese they would ask us our ages, are we married, our income and various other questions which according to Chinese etiquette are quite proper and in order.

We have already learned that to take off your hat when you enter a room is bad manners, that if you wear glasses, they must be removed, that you must not stand at ease in the presence of dignitaries but at attention, though not necessarily with your heels together, nor sit down until permitted; that the correct thing is to shake hands with yourself and if you wish to be very polite raise them to your forehead; that tea is not to be taken until the host wishes you to leave; when he merely touches the rim of the cup; when you sip and depart; that even the smallest article at table must be handed with two hands (one is exceedingly rude), because if a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well; and so on.

The Chinese code of etiquette is most elaborate and all a foreigner can hope to do is to observe the little everyday courtesies of life.

### NINE HOUSES AFIRE AT ONCE

NEWBURYPORT, Mass.—A general alarm was sent 16 Sunday when nine houses were on fire at one time, having been started from sparks. With the barn all ablaze and a fire horse tied in the stall, Jere Haley, driver of Horse 7 wagon, risked himself and saved the animal.

## Two-Thousand Mile Park for Railroad

CHICAGO—A beautiful green parkway 2000 miles long, through which the transcontinental passenger will travel from the Missouri river to the Pacific, is one of the latest plans of E. H. Harriman. It is to be started this year on the Union Pacific at Omaha.

The plan is to plant the right of way with alfalfa, which becomes green early and remains green till late in the fall. A double row of pines alternating with elms will be planted, a tree every two rods.

A similar plan has been announced by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, which proposes to give the observation car passenger the illusion of traveling across a strip of lawn. Between Ottumwa and Kansas City the right of way will be terraced and made as green as Kentucky bluegrass can make it.

## Baccalaureates Impart Helpful Thoughts to Students

BACCALAUREATE sermons and addresses were delivered at a large number of colleges throughout the United States on Sunday. The University of Wisconsin students listened to an address written by Senator Joquin Nabuco, Brazilian ambassador to the United States, which was read by President C. R. Van Hise, the ambassador being unable to attend in person. At Harvard University the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts, preached in Appleton Chapel. In a number of instances the address was by the president of the institution.

## University of Wisconsin Hears Message of Peace

MADISON, Wis.—Senator Joquin Nabuco, Brazilian ambassador to the United States, was unable to be present and deliver the baccalaureate address on "The Share of America in Civilization" to the graduating class of the University of Wisconsin and it was read by President Van Hise.

The ambassador said that America has regenerated the old world. The United States, he said, is of a unique type.

Every nation, he said, is, or was, composed of a race or of separate races, speaking each its own language; you are a nation formed by the fusion of races of different languages, brought by superior inducements, to speak only the hereditary language of the country. In other words, you are a nation formed of nations by their own will. Here lies all the difference; you are formed by free immigration, not by conquest.

"Thanks to the Monroe doctrine, he said, America is the continent of peace, and this colossal peace unit forms a neutral hemisphere and balances the other hemisphere.

Next to immigration, the ambassador named democracy, which he characterized as distinctly American.

Another great contribution, he said, was the equality of social conditions among all classes of the nation.

You alone, he said, give as the greatest of all human teachings self-reliance. And, new to mankind, you teach self-reliance not only to men, but to women. There never existed in the world such a youth of both sexes with the same training for life.

## Bishop Lawrence Shows Open Door to Harvard Men

Bishop Lawrence, preaching the baccalaureate sermon to Harvard seniors in Appleton Chapel, Cambridge, Sunday afternoon, expressed the belief that wisdom may be transmitted by precept and instruction, as well as gained by experience.

It is sometimes said, remarked the bishop, that wisdom is gained only by personal experience; I believe that some experiences may be passed on to others. Hence I am going to try to express to you how the vista before you differs from that which opened up to the men of my day, a generation ago.

His text was: "Behold, I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it," a statement as true, he said, today as centuries ago.

The world, he said, looms large in bulk and large in cooperative opportunity. Believe in your day and time; be sure that there is more to be gotten from it than from any other day; live in the optimistic spirit of Christ—greater things than these of today shall ye do in the years to come.

In your legitimate ambition to do for yourselves, remember the other man.

What the next generation needs more than anything else is men of fine character who will throw themselves into the uplifting and unbuilding movement of the people, and who, by personal contact and personal devotion, will give themselves in the service of others.

Keep the true perspective in life. Now and again think in what real happiness consists; not in wealth, or power, or learning, but in such character and temper as gains the respect and affection of those for whom we care, and the commendation, well done.

## Bowdoin Men Shown Gates to Ways of Useful Living

BRUNSWICK, Me.—President William DeWitt Hyde of Bowdoin College took for his text "On the east were three gates, and on the north were three gates, and on the south were three gates, and on the west were three gates." He said in part:

"Through one or another of the 12 gates, through worship of God, following Christ, or responsiveness to the spirit, if you are of mystic and reflective temperament; through disinterested devotion to politics, integrity in business, or loyalty to the home, if you are of a practical turn of mind; through sympathy with the oppressed, charity for the erring, and service to all in need, if you are a man of social instinct and sentiment; through plain duty, eager aspiration or genuine repentance, if you are of a more individualistic temper; the college expects every one of you to be citizens of that many-sided New Jerusalem which is ever coming down out of heaven from God; members of that better social order which is slowly and surely being built up here on earth by the toil and sacrifice of all right-minded men."

### TWO BLAIN IN AFFRAY

OXFORD, Mass.—Albert E. Miller, a constable, and Frank Harding, whom he was attempting to arrest, lost their lives Sunday in an affray. The combat occurred at 3:30 a. m. and resulted from an alleged attempt of Harding and an accomplice to enter Miller's premises. Miller was proprietor of a lunch room at the junction of the Worcester & Southern and Worcester & Webster street railways.

## Points in Baccalaureate Talks Delivered by Noted Men at American Colleges

Ambassador Nabuco at the University of Wisconsin; American has regenerated the old world since the sixteenth century as of actually as the influx from central Europe regenerated it in the middle ages.

Bishop William Lawrence at Harvard: The college man who builds up his political or financial fortune by demoralizing a community is a traitor to his college. Make history, be it ever so humble; let others record it if they will.

President Harry A. Garfield at Williams: What we have need of today is men and women who think less about the success they are seeking and more about the standards of life they have adopted. The greater the measure of our success in life the greater will be our responsibility to our fellow men.

President George G. Chase at Bates: Love for others never yet crushed any man's individuality; rather, in proportion as one lives for the welfare of others, he attains his full freedom; he gains his potential self.

President Butterfield at State Agricultural College: Our limitations constitute our opportunities. They are incentives to overcome—the ladder on which you rise to personal power and useful achievement.

President Hyde at Bowdoin College: You can, if you make money, gain social position and power by unworthy means, by the demoralization of others and degradation of yourself, but if you do, your college in her inmost heart will never own you as her son.

of those out of the present that you will bring no disgrace to the city by dishonesty, by cowardice, by meanness; that you will not desert the companions of your home and neighborhood who need your help now more than ever; that you will fight for the sacred things of the city.

## Christ's Law of Service Is the Theme at Rutgers

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—The Rev. James S. Kittel of Albany, N. Y., preached the baccalaureate sermon at the Rutgers College commencement. His text was from Luke xii, 27, "I am among you as he that sareth," the answer to the contention among the disciples of Jesus as to who should be greatest.

In his answer we get a glimpse, he said, of the Christ ethic. With him humanity was always first; the hungry must be fed; the sick must be healed; the blind must see, and the sinful must be redeemed."

This age needs Christ's gospel of service, the gospel that puts over against money human beings as of greater value. There is not a needed measure of reform in city or in nation that could not be brought about if all men were animated by Christ's law of service.

## BROWN DESCRIBES COLLEGE GROWTH

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown University has issued a pamphlet, giving a brief statement of the growth of the university since President Fawcett became its head 10 years ago.

The statement says that in the 10 years the number of students has increased from 688 to 993; the endowment from \$1,297,237.50 to \$3,305,300.63; the income from \$182,306.14 to \$231,379.98; the faculty from 89 to 101; salaries of faculty and other officers from \$107,547.50 to \$155,454.59; number of books in the library from 100,000 to 170,000; buildings from 15 to 29; and courses of study from 63 to 119. The new buildings include the John Hay Library, which will not be completed until 1910.

Children and Throughout the  
Young People United States  
who wish to be  
employed during the summer vacation  
are requested to send their names and  
addresses to Circulation Manager of The  
Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth  
and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.



## REAL ESTATE NEWS

Francis Wright Fabian, Francis C. Welch and Charles E. Coting, trustees of the estate of George F. Fabian, have sold to Helen L. Stone of Hayden, Stone & Co. the valuable estate bounded by Lee, Dudley and Warren streets, in Brookline. There is a large house, stable and greenhouse, and about 641,000 square feet of land, all assessed for \$118,500. The estate was held at \$200,000. The property will be laid out by Olmstead Brothers, landscape architects, and will be sold in desirable lots fully restricted, suitable for first-class residences. This property has a frontage on the above streets of more than 2200 feet, and is surrounded by some of the finest estates in Brookline, being not far from the Country Club and within a few minutes' walk of the Boylston street, Chestnut Hill car line. The land is high and has a commanding view over the reservoir to Boston. The sale was made through the office of Frederick W. Paine. Stephen W. Sleeper acted as agent for the trustees.

George W. Johnson soon will begin work on four additional apartment houses on Beacon street between Strathmore road and Chestnut Hill avenue, Brookline, and in a few days will have the block of six houses on the corner of Strathmore road and Beacon street ready for occupancy.

Work has been begun by William Stitt on the erection of a three-family dwelling on his property on Elm street, Brookline.

## TRANSFERS IN CITY PROPERTY.

The corner property numbered 107-9-11 Endicott street, 39 and 43 Cooper street and bounded on the north by Post street place, North End, has been sold by Benjamin Piscopo to Harris Poorv and Samuel Loewenberg. The estate consists of two four-story brick buildings and 3120 square feet of land. The total assessed valuation of the property is \$37,600.

A brick house and 920 square feet of land, corner of Fayette and Bay streets, South End, taxed for \$4200, belonging to Josephine Quinlan, has been conveyed to Elizabeth M. Sheehy. The land is taxed for \$2800. The property is directly opposite the new schoolhouse being erected by the city.

Three parcels in the West End have been purchased by Rebecca Leschky. They are located at 54, 56 and 58 Myrtle street, near Anderson street. No. 54 was conveyed by Fred L. Lowell and wife and consists of a 4 1/2-story brick house and 1001 square feet of land. Nos. 56 and 58 were conveyed by Charles W. Roberts and comprise two 4 1/2-story brick houses and 2067 square feet of land. The entire property has an assessed valuation of \$18,500, while the 3068 square feet of land are assessed for \$11,300.

Thomas E. Rothwell has taken title to the property at 9 Allen street, near Chambers street, West End. Bernard Steuer was the grantor. A five-story

brick dwelling and 1123 square feet of land comprise the premises and have a total assessed valuation of \$11,600.

## CAMBRIDGE TENEMENTS SOLD.

Leander M. Hannum of Cambridge has purchased of the Watertown Savings Bank an estate on Western avenue, Cambridge, extending from 355 to 360, consisting of four tenement blocks of three suites each. The lot contains 10,250 square feet. The property is assessed for \$17,800.

## LAND SALE IN WINCHESTER.

The auction sale of land in Winchester held by Atwood & Paine on June 17 was largely attended and was a decided success. The firm reports that final papers have gone to record conveying the property at 12 Williams court, Somerville, from William Barton of Somerville to R. F. Sanderson of Brighton. The property consists of a two-family house and about 2800 square feet of land, the whole assessed on a valuation of \$1800. The consideration paid by the new owner was in excess of the assessed valuation.

## DEEDS TO OLD ART MUSEUM PAAS.

The deeds of the former art museum property, in Copley square, have passed to the new owners, Moses Williams, J. Morris Meredith and John Phillips Reynolds, Jr., trustees of the Copley-square trust. This completes the sale of this valuable property which was arranged in 1902.

The estate comprises the entire block, bounded by Copley square, Dartmouth street, Stuart street and Trinity place, measuring approximately 350 feet on Dartmouth street and Trinity place, with a uniform width of 260 feet, and containing in all 95,298 square feet, on which at present there are certain set-back restrictions. The estate is assessed for \$1,819,500, of which \$1,619,500 is on the land.

It is one of the largest parcels in one holding in the central part of the city. The trustees, who have just come into possession, are actively considering plans for its utilization.

## W. J. McDONALD IN NEW QUARTERS.

The real estate brokerage firm of W. J. McDonald, which has heretofore been located in the Worthington Building, has moved to offices on the third floor at 95 Milk street. Being on the corner, the light is good, and the interior fittings are in accordance with a business man's requirements. An office exchange has been installed, giving telephone connections to the four offices and the outside. The furnishings are in mahogany. The large room as one enters is equipped with desks for clerks, stenographers and assistants, with map and plan racks under a large counter running nearly the full length of the room. The growing needs of this firm necessitated the change, and many building operations under way, with more projected, make this office one of the busiest in Boston.

## EXETER MEN GIVE FOR SCHOLARSHIP

The class of '84, Phillips Exeter Academy, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary by a dinner and a general meeting at Exeter next Wednesday. Among others expected are the class committee, Henry L. Mason, chairman; Solon G. Warren and Edward R. Warren; Dr. John Peters, president of the class; Gifford Pinchot, United States forester; Larz Anderson, Bradley W. Palmer, Albert F. Holden and the Hon. Joseph Walker.

Henry L. Mason will announce that the subscriptions called for from the class during the past year amounted to over \$4000 to form a fund to be known as the P. E. A. '84 scholarship fund.

The members of the class will go to Exeter from Boston in a private car furnished by Larz Anderson.

## PROTEST AGAINST CLOSING HIGHWAY

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Citizens of this city and summer residents of Magnolia have entered a protest to the mayor against the closing of Western avenue during the process of resurfacing. These were referred to the municipal council.

Alderman Merchant says that Gloucester should be thankful for such a fine stretch of road, and as it requires hot weather for the material used, the people can stand some inconvenience. The matter has reached the stage where it is openly asserted that if no relief is in sight, the matter will be laid before Governor Draper. It is claimed the closing of the road will be a serious detriment to business stores, and summer hotels.

## KING OF ENGLAND TO REVIEW FLEET

LONDON.—The fleet will be reviewed by the King at Cowes on July 31, at the close of the coming maneuvers. His majesty especially desires the members of both houses of Parliament to witness the review, which will be the most imposing naval pageant ever seen in British waters.

The date selected coincides with the projected visit of the Emperor of Russia to France and England. Therefore some Russian men-of-war are likely to be in the vicinity, and undoubtedly the Emperor will be a spectator.

## MERRIMACK COURT TO OPEN.

CONCORD, N. H.—The last June term of the Merrimack county probate court will open at the county building, Judge Corning presiding, Tuesday.

## FLIGHT TO MARS STATION PUT OFF

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Prof. David Todd of Amherst and ten students from the astronomical department of that college arrived here today to take a trip to the nearest signalling station of Mars, but discovered that their pilot had disappeared. They were disappointed. The balloon, which was to have conducted the excursion, but he evidently misunderstood the date and did not come, nor send any word. Professor Todd will attempt a ten-mile flight in St. Louis in August in a balloon especially constructed, having oxygen tanks to supply air in the rarefied regions.

## SHOE MEN TODAY OPEN CONVENTION

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The ninth convention of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union opened here today and will last for a week or two. Two hundred and fifty delegates from shoe centers in the United States and Canada are in attendance.

Among the important matters to come up for discussion is a plan for holding annual conventions instead of whenever the unions demand one by vote, as at present. The plan will encounter opposition.

## BOSTON GUESTS IN HOTEL BLAZE

Several people of Boston and vicinity were among the guests at Shattuck's Inn, East Jaffrey, N. H., which was burned Saturday night. One of them, Miss Johnson, says she lost \$1000 worth of jewelry in the blaze.

Among the guests who were stopping at the hotel were: Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Salem; Mr. Waters, Salem; two Misses Johnson of Boston; R. L. Bond, Boston; Andrew M. Morton, Boston; Mr. Richmond, Boston, Mr. Williams, Providence.

## PREDICTS WAR IF CRETE IS ANNEXED

CONSTANTINOPLE.—"The Porte alone is competent to deal with the matter, but in case of annexation war is inevitable," said Gen. Chetkoff Pasha in answer to a query regarding the situation in Crete.

Chetkoff Pasha, however, denied the declaration attributed to him by the Berlin Tagblatt that he is ready to march on Athens with 200,000 men.

## PORTLAND PLANS NEW SKYSCRAPER

Maine's Largest City About to Begin Erection of Thoroughly Modern Eleven-Story Business Block.

PORTLAND, Me.—The old Portland Theater Building will soon be razed to the ground and the work of building a new structure on the site at the corner of Preble and Congress streets by the State Loan Company will begin. The building will be Portland's first real skyscraper.

The Fidelity Trust Company will lease the entire basement and first story. The other nine stories will be devoted to business offices.

The building will be of an architectural style bordering on the lines and elaborate details of the French gothic. The exterior will be of Indiana bedford limestone, with a base course of Maine granite. While the plans refer to it as a 10-story structure, it will be practically 11 stories, there being that number of floors provided, including a mezzanine, which figures in the upper part of the banking story.

G. Henri Desmond of Boston is the architect, and the contracts have been assigned as follows: General contractors, Mead, Mason & Co., Boston; plumbing and heating, Wilby & Calhoun, Portland; the elevators (two passenger and one for the bank's exclusive use), the Portland Company; the vaults, Remington & Sherman Co., Boston.

## SHIPPING NEWS

There were 28 fishing schooners at T wharf this morning when the bell at the fish exchange rang for the opening of business. This number included four mackerel schooners. The Benjamin A. Smith, Capt. Charles Jacobs, brought in 35,000 fresh mackerel and 280 barrels of salt mackerel. The fresh fish sold for 13 cents each, and \$10 a barrel was offered for the salted fish. It is estimated that the vessel will "stock" \$7000 for the trip. Two other vessels arrived from Cape Shore: the Squanto, with 22,000 fresh mackerel and 175 barrels of salt mackerel, and the Victor, with 14,000 fresh and 165 barrels of salt. There also arrived from the southern mackerel grounds the Julietta, with 800 large fish.

Vessels that have been fishing for ground fish arrived at T wharf this morning as follows: Junia, 4000, Flora F. Nickerson, 21,000, John Hays Hammond, 43,500, Francis V. Silva, 9000, Victor I. Ethan, 32,000, Mary C. Santos, 30,500, Leo, 8000, Seacomet, 24,000, Galatea, 4678, Emilia Enos, 22,000, E. C. Hussey, 21,000, William A. Morse, 37,000, Josie and Phoebe, 55,000, Regina, 23,000, Yankee, 22,000, Harvester, 22,000, Mattiana, 23,000, Fannie Belle, 23,000, Ignatius Enos, 3500, Laura Enos, 2000, Georgianna, 1500, Marian, 2000, Alcina, 18,000, Carrie F. Roberts, 3100.

Dealers' prices for fish at T wharf this morning, per hundredweight: Haddock, \$1.75@2.25, large cod \$4.25@4.75, small cod \$1.75@2.25, pollock \$1.25, large hake \$2.25, small hake \$1.25, white halibut 9 1/2 cents a pound, gray halibut 7 1/2 cents a pound.

Sailing in by Boston Light Sunday on the Warren liner Sachem was a man who for the first time in his sea-faring career of nearly 50 years entered Boston harbor as a passenger. The passenger in question was Capt. James McAuley, who has sailed up the harbor more than a hundred times in command of big liners, the last time on the bridge of the Republic. The captain is here on business. He has recently retired from the service of the White Star line.

The Coastwise Transportation Company of this city, contrary to despatches from Bangor printed Sunday, has not decided to replace its sailing fleet with steamers. The company has ordered two big steam colliers, as was recently published in The Monitor, and work is now being done on these vessels at Camden, N. J., but the company's fleet of four, five and six-masted will still be in service when they are commissioned. It is thought that the colliers will be ready for use in about a year.

The shipwrecked crews of the Gloucester mackerel seiner Hattie M. Graham, Captain Foley, and of the Boston schooner Arthur Binney, arrived here Sunday from Nova Scotia on the steamer Prince Arthur, in from Yarmouth. The Hattie M. Graham was lost off Baulin, N. S., a week ago. The men lost everything they had including 207 barrels of salt mackerel. The Arthur Binney went to pieces off Forsyth, N. S., last Monday.

The White Star liner Cymric, Captain Machin, arrived in the harbor early today "and docked at the White Star pier, Hoosac docks, Charlestown. She brought in 70 cabin passengers and 450 steerage. Among those on board were: Winfield Roberts, his wife and two daughters of Arlington, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Merriam and daughter, H. O. Bigelow, A. L. Devens, Mrs. George Dexter and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Gifford, Mrs. F. M. Ackley and E. W. Capen, who has been in the eastern missionary field for nearly two years. The Cymric made one of the fastest voyages in her history, completing the trip across in 7 days 16 hours 14 minutes. Soon after landing, Florence Gilbertson, an English girl, was married to Charles Warner, who had come to meet her.

The Allan liner Numidian, from Glasgow and Morville, Capt. Thomas Moar, arrived at her pier today with 75 cabin and 120 steerage passengers. When off Point Madsen, in latitude 46.48 north, longitude 42.02 west, the big ship spoke with the schooner David Morris, which reported everything well.

## OAK ISLAND GROVE

RATES—One location, 12 cents a line, three or more locations, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suite 200-202, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchard Bldg., 188 Michigan Ave.

## REAL ESTATE

OAK ISLAND GROVE—This well-known and favorite resort at Ocean Beach may now be hired for parties and other purposes for any dates during the coming season not already engaged. JOHN H. PRAYDEN, 24 State st.

CORNET HOMES—Latest improvements, attractive surroundings, American neighbors, moderate prices. In the heart of the city. See plans and prices. THOMAS, 154 Federal st., 10 to 12.

MELBORN—4-room house, all improvements, 1000 very desirable. E. W. WILSON, EVERETT, 222 Broadway, Chelsea, Tel. 2-1000.

## A BARGAIN

GOOD BUILDING—Only one acre, 1000 sq. ft. of land, about 3000 sq. ft. of coal has all the improvements, paved and crooked, and a nice view. Only a few miles from a colony of Germans who paid from \$15 to \$25 per acre; about 20,000 sq. ft. of land. Call on H. E. PALMER, 47 Rutland st., Boston, or phone TR 1624-1.

\$1000 Wanted at 6 Per Cent PAYABLE QUARTERLY. Security more than \$25,000 in bank, as shown by trustee report, which cannot be drawn out until 1912; assignment of same will be made to lender; beneficiary wants money for business purposes. Call on H. E. PALMER, 47 Rutland st., Boston, or phone TR 1624-1.

## SUMMER HOMES

COTUIT, CAPE COD—Those looking for quiet and comfort will profit by communicating with me for furnished cottages, overlooking water and a nice bathing privilege with boat wharf; a nice, large, well-furnished, 2 or 3 minutes to water and bath house privilege; very nice sailing and rowing or nice stone roads for driving from \$200 to \$300; come and take comfort. Inquire of S. N. HANDEY.

FOR RENT—Furnished for the summer, beautiful country estate, 15-room house, completely furnished; flower and vegetable garden planted; excellent views; large stable; convenient; 50 miles from New York; good train service; reasonable. E. R. LEWIS, 500 Fifth Ave., New York; tel. 1334 Bryant.

FOR JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER—16-room house, furnished, nicely located on high land, house arranged for 16 persons. If desired: two baths, two ranges, fireplace, furnace, electric lights; barn, address J. W. QUIMBY, real estate agent, Lancaster, N. H.

BALTIMORE POINT, Beverly, Mass.—One furnished house located on water front with bath and modern conveniences; house has six rooms and fireplace. Apply to MRS. G. W. CREESE, Baltimore Point, Beverly, Mass., Tel. 225-2.

HOUSE to let in Newton; high elevation; spacious hall; 13 rooms; bath; new furnace, hot and cold water; laundry in basement. Tel. 94-5 Rending.

## INSURANCE

Residence 616 E. 46th Place. Tel. Randolph 353. Tel. Drexel 7627.

## SAMUEL GRAHAM INSURANCE

ALL ITS BRANCHES. 150 LA SALLE ST. CHICAGO.

## BIG GRADUATION AT SOMERVILLE

More Than Thousand Pupils Will Receive Diplomas in Various Schools of the City This Week.

A thousand or more graduates from the grammar and high schools of Somerville will receive their diplomas within the next three days. On Tuesday evening the members of the graduating class of the Prescott, Pope, Bell, Edgerly, Glines, Forster and Bingham grammar schools will hold their commencement exercises in the First Methodist Church, which has the largest auditorium of any hall in the city and on Wednesday diplomas will be given to the graduates of the Knapp, Carr, Morse, Brown, Highland and Hodgkins grammar schools.

The Rev. William R. Newhall of the First Methodist Church will address the graduates Tuesday evening and the Rev. J. Varnor Garton of the West Somerville Baptist Church will address the graduates on Wednesday evening.

The high school graduation will not take place until Thursday night, when the English and Latin high-schools will hold joint exercises at the church. Sam Walter Foss, librarian of the Somerville public library, will make the graduation address and diplomas will be given to the graduates by Henry H. Folsom, chairman of the Somerville school committee.

Musical programs have been arranged for all the exercises.

## LAND FIRM SUES SANTA FE ROAD

GUTHRIE, Ok.—Suit for \$100,000, has been filed against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company by the Arkansas Valley Town & Land Company. The suit involves over 50 towns along the line and it is the largest suit filed since the stockholders' strike.

The townsite company alleges that it has an agreement with the railroad company to plan towns and sell the sites and that within the last five years the railroad has constructed many miles of road and sold lots along the right of way without notifying the land company.

## FIVE MACKEREL BOATS IN PORT

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Five of the Cape Shore fleet were in port this morning with salted mackerel, the Oriole with 30 barrels, Indiana, 270, Ingomar, 230, Conqueror, 340 and Grayling, 130.

Other arrivals include the Mystery, 100,000 salted codfish and 25,000 pounds fresh codfish, and Rayman from Cape North, 135,000 pounds.

From drift fishing and Georges Norman Fisher, 40,000 pounds salted codfish; Rebecca, 30,000 pounds salted codfish; Marula, 8000 pounds salted codfish. The Beattie A. has 6000 pounds pollock.

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## MORTGAGES FOR SALE

FIVE PER CENT MORTGAGES—Secured by first lien on improved real estate in Kansas City, Mo. Write for details.

## CORN BELT BANK

KANSAS CITY, MO. APARTMENTS TO LET

## OPPORTUNITY

ANY ONE desiring to spend July and August in New York can now obtain a special offer of a furnished room and bath (private) for \$100 per month. Write for details. J. H. WALKER, 30 West 42nd St., New York.

TO LET—Spacious, comfortable furnished room, overlooking water, in a desirable location. Address 2722-4 B. Office.

NEW YORK CITY—Comfortable, 8 rooms, fully furnished, overlooking water, in a desirable location. Address 2722-4 B. Office.

183 HUNTINGTON AVE.—Comfortable 2-room suite, furnished; with and without kitchen; also single room.

FURNISHED FLAT of five rooms to rent reasonably for summer. 50 Massachusetts Ave., suite 2.

TO LET—In Winthrop, large, pleasant room overlooking water, in a desirable location. Tel. 286-1 or call 57 Trident Ave.

331 ST. 30 EAST New York—Rooms, single or en suite; meals optional; summer rates. Mrs. E. TUTHILL, 30 East 30th St.

TO RENT—Room or would share flat with lady. Mrs. CAPEN, 4222 Berkeley Ave., Chicago; tel. Drexel 5022.

CHICAGO—Single and double rooms; home cooking; private; convenient location. 427 Beiden Ave. F. 3.

TO LET—2 rooms and bath. 4 Harrison Hall, Trinity Ct., Dartmouth st.; apply at Trinity Court office.

## BOARD AND ROOM WANTED

ROOMS and board wanted in private family for mother and adult son; Brookline preferred. Address 2 1/2, Monitor Office.

## BOARDERS WANTED

WANTED—Boarders in private family for summer; colonial house, modern improvements; beautiful location, high elevation; 5-cent fare to Boston; German and English spoken. Address 230 Park Ave., Arlington Heights, Mass.

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## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



# World's Latest News of Financial and Industrial Markets

## DRIVE AT STOCKS SENDS THE PRICES RAPIDLY DOWNWARD

Trading Dull During Early Part of the Session and the Market becomes Very Weak in the Afternoon.

## BOSTON IS LOWER

A bear drive at New York stocks sent prices downward during the afternoon at a rapid pace. Losses of two and three points were sustained by the active issues after much apathy of the forenoon. Amalgamated Copper, Reading, Steel and Wabash preferred led the decline which extended throughout the list. There was some buying which checked the downward tendency somewhat but prices generally were lower than they have been for some time.

The market viewed by the professional has weakened technically somewhat lately by reason of the elimination of a large short interest and the catching of many stop loss orders during the slump last week. Those who sold their holdings are thought to be waiting for a still further recession before getting in again. The New York market today, however, displayed a good deal of firmness during the first sales when fractional advances were made by some of the leaders.

The inactivity of the market is viewed both ways—one idea being that another advance is to follow the quiet period and another that a further decline may be expected first.

The inactivity in the Hawley stocks recently has excited a good deal of comment in view of the activity that was witnessed a short time ago. There was not a sale on Saturday of Chesapeake & Ohio, Chicago & Alton preferred, Clover Leaf common and Iowa Central common. There were but single sales of Alton common and Clover Leaf preferred. It was evident that the Hawley party for the time being does not seem anything attractive about the speculative conditions.

New York Central sold ex-dividend 1 1/2 per cent at the opening today at 132 1/2. Reading was up 1/4 at 151 1/2 and advanced to 152 during the first hour. Atchafalaya was up 1/4 higher at the opening at 113 1/2 and improved to 116. Northern Pacific was up 1/4 at 151 1/2 and advanced to 152. Amalgamated Copper was up 1/4 on reports of an easier London market for the metal, but improved from 87 1/2 to 81 1/2 during the early trading. U. S. Steel was up 1/4 at the opening at 96 1/2 and improved to 97. Smelters advanced nearly a point to 91 1/2. Changes were mainly fractional for the rest of the list.

The Boston market was a very quiet one with prices tending downward. There was a good deal of trading in Nevada Consolidated, the stock advancing during the forenoon from 23 1/2 to 24 1/2. Agricultural Chemical was off 1/4 at 41 1/2 at the opening and later improved to 42 1/2. The preferred sagged off from 101 to 100 1/2. Calumet & Hecla was up 1/4 at 65 1/2. Miami was up 1/4 at the opening at 16 1/2 and improved fractionally.

Toward midday the New York market began to weaken and in the early afternoon stocks were under considerable pressure. Amalgamated Copper dropped over a point while Wabash preferred was selling about 2 points under the opening. Reading, U. S. Steel and other stocks were generally under the opening figures.

## MARKET NEWS

The Northern Pacific has organized a new subsidiary line—the Connell & Northern. This is one of the first steps toward connecting the water level haul of the North Bank line with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific and carrying the wheat of the Big Bend country to Portland, Ore.

BALTIMORE—A decree for the sale of the property and plant of the South Baltimore Street Car & Foundry Company, at Curtis Bay, for which receivers were appointed Oct. 30, 1907, were signed by Judge Morris, in the United States court. Arthur E. Spamer, clerk of the United States court, is appointed special commissioner to make the sale, his bond being fixed at \$10,000.

The Kentucky court of appeals decided that only ships operated by the Southern Pacific plying between New York and New Orleans and New York and Galveston, are subject to taxation in Jefferson county, Ky., the home of the owner. Court holds that about \$200,000 of stocks, bonds and other intangible property held by the company cannot be taxed in Kentucky.

## LONDON MARKET—A. P. M.

| Consols, money.         | Decline |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Consols, account.       | 84 1/2  |
| Auslands.               | 43 1/2  |
| Atchafalaya.            | 113 1/2 |
| Canadian Pacific.       | 151 1/2 |
| St. Paul.               | 152 1/2 |
| Erie.                   | 151 1/2 |
| Erie 1st.               | 32 1/2  |
| Illinois Central.       | 147 1/2 |
| Louisville & Nashville. | 147 1/2 |
| New York Central.       | 132 1/2 |
| Pennsylvania.           | 125 1/2 |
| Reading.                | 151 1/2 |
| Southern Pacific.       | 129 1/2 |
| Union Pacific.          | 151 1/2 |
| U. S. Steel.            | 96 1/2  |
| U. S. Steel pref.       | 122 1/2 |

\*Advance.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:30 p. m.

| Open.                  | High.   | Low.    | Last.   |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Am Beet Sugar.         | 43 1/4  | 43 1/2  | 42 1/4  |
| Am Copper.             | 21 1/4  | 21 1/2  | 20 3/4  |
| Am Car & Found.        | 55      | 55 1/2  | 54 1/2  |
| Am Cotton Oil.         | 73      | 73 1/2  | 70 1/2  |
| Am Locomotive.         | 59      | 59 1/2  | 58 1/2  |
| Am Smelt & Co.         | 50 1/2  | 51 1/2  | 49 1/2  |
| Am Sugar.              | 42 1/2  | 43 1/2  | 42 1/2  |
| Am Tel. & Tel.         | 141     | 141 1/2 | 140 1/2 |
| Am Tobacco.            | 48 1/4  | 48 1/2  | 47 1/4  |
| Atchafalaya.           | 115 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 114 1/2 |
| At Coast Lins.         | 131 1/2 | 131 1/2 | 131 1/2 |
| Balt & Ohio.           | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 116 1/2 |
| Bk Rap Trans.          | 78 1/2  | 78 1/2  | 77 1/2  |
| Canadian Pac.          | 151 1/2 | 151 1/2 | 151 1/2 |
| Cent Leather.          | 37 1/2  | 38 1/2  | 36 1/2  |
| Cent of N. J.          | 285     | 291     | 285     |
| Ches & Ohio.           | 76 1/2  | 77 1/2  | 75 1/2  |
| Chl & Alton.           | 68 1/2  | 68 1/2  | 68 1/2  |
| Chl & Ont.             | 74      | 74 1/2  | 74      |
| Chl & W. B.            | 5 1/2   | 5 1/2   | 5 1/2   |
| Col Fuel & Iron.       | 42 1/2  | 43 1/2  | 41 1/2  |
| Col Southern.          | 57 1/2  | 57 1/2  | 56 1/2  |
| Com Gas.               | 141     | 141 1/2 | 140 1/2 |
| Com Products.          | 73      | 73 1/2  | 71 1/2  |
| Corn Products.         | 87      | 87 1/2  | 86 1/2  |
| Del & Hudson.          | 189 1/2 | 189 1/2 | 188 1/2 |
| Den & Rio Grande.      | 48 1/2  | 49 1/2  | 47 1/2  |
| Erie.                  | 151 1/2 | 151 1/2 | 150 1/2 |
| General Electric.      | 161     | 161 1/2 | 160 1/2 |
| Gen. Elec. pref.       | 148 1/2 | 149 1/2 | 147 1/2 |
| Illinois Cent.         | 148 1/2 | 148 1/2 | 147 1/2 |
| Int. Met.              | 47 1/2  | 47 1/2  | 45 1/2  |
| Kan City S.            | 44 1/2  | 44 1/2  | 43 1/2  |
| Kansas & Texas.        | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  | 39 1/2  |
| Louis & Nash.          | 141 1/2 | 141 1/2 | 140 1/2 |
| Missouri Pac.          | 73 1/2  | 73 1/2  | 72 1/2  |
| Nat Lead.              | 63 1/2  | 63 1/2  | 63 1/2  |
| N. Y. C. & H. R.       | 24 1/2  | 24 1/2  | 23 1/2  |
| N. Y. C. & H. R. pref. | 132 1/2 | 132 1/2 | 130 1/2 |
| Nor & Western.         | 87 1/2  | 87 1/2  | 86 1/2  |
| Northern Pac.          | 151 1/2 | 151 1/2 | 150 1/2 |
| Ontario & Western.     | 53 1/2  | 53 1/2  | 51 1/2  |
| Pennsylvania.          | 125 1/2 | 125 1/2 | 124 1/2 |
| Penn. Gas.             | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 |
| Pressed Br. Car.       | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  | 41 1/2  |
| Reading.               | 151 1/2 | 151 1/2 | 149 1/2 |
| Repub. Steel.          | 30      | 30 1/2  | 29 1/2  |
| Rock Island.           | 50 1/2  | 50 1/2  | 49 1/2  |
| Rock Island pref.      | 69      | 69 1/2  | 68 1/2  |
| Sloss-Shef. & L.       | 82      | 82 1/2  | 82      |
| Southern Pacific.      | 129 1/2 | 129 1/2 | 128 1/2 |
| Southern Railway.      | 31      | 31 1/2  | 30 1/2  |
| St. Paul.              | 152 1/2 | 152 1/2 | 151 1/2 |
| Texas Pacific.         | 55 1/2  | 55 1/2  | 53 1/2  |
| Union Pacific.         | 191 1/2 | 191 1/2 | 189 1/2 |
| U. S. Steel.           | 96 1/2  | 97 1/2  | 95 1/2  |
| U. S. Steel pref.      | 123 1/2 | 123 1/2 | 122 1/2 |
| Wabash pf.             | 57 1/2  | 57 1/2  | 53 1/2  |
| Western Union.         | 73 1/2  | 73 1/2  | 72 1/2  |
| Westinghouse.          | 84 1/2  | 84 1/2  | 83 1/2  |
| Wisconsin Central.     | 57      | 57 1/2  | 57      |

\*Ex-dividend.

## BONDS.

| Opening.              | High.   | Low.    |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|
| Am T & T.             | 104 1/4 | 104     |
| Atchafalaya.          | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| Atchafalaya 5s.       | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 |
| Atchafalaya 4s.       | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 |
| Den & Rio Grande.     | 31 1/4  | 31 1/4  |
| Erie cv.              | 84 1/4  | 85 1/4  |
| Erie cv. 5s.          | 75 1/2  | 75 1/2  |
| Interboro 4 1/2s.     | 79 1/2  | 79 1/2  |
| N. Y. City 4 1/2s.    | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 |
| Northern Pacific 4s.  | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Pennsylvania cv.      | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| Reading cv.           | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| Rock Island 5s.       | 79 1/2  | 79 1/2  |
| Rock Island 4s.       | 72 1/2  | 72 1/2  |
| Union Pacific cv.     | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 |
| U. S. Steel 5s.       | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 |
| U. S. Steel 4s.       | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 |
| Wabash 4s.            | 79 1/2  | 79 1/2  |
| Westinghouse cv.      | 94 1/2  | 94 1/2  |
| Wisconsin Central 4s. | 95 1/2  | 95 1/2  |

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| Opening.       | High.   | Low.    |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| Registered.    | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| do coupon.     | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Registered.    | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| do coupon.     | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Small bonds.   | 100     | 100     |
| do registered. | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 |
| do coupon.     | 121     | 121     |
| Panama 2s.     | 101     | 101 1/2 |
| Panama 1898.   | 101     | 101 1/2 |
| Dist. Col. 4s. | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 |
| Philippine 4s. | 101     | 101     |

## DIVIDENDS

MONTREAL—The Mexican Light & Power Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent on its ordinary stock, payable July 15.

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$6 per share, payable July 1 to stock of record today.

PITTSBURGH—The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and also a stock dividend of \$3,000,000, both payable July 1.

The American Woolen Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 15 to stock of record June 25. This makes the forty-first consecutive quarterly dividend on the preferred stock and amounts to \$71.75 per share or an aggregate distribution of \$17,500,000 since organization.

## STOCK EXCHANGE SEAR SOLD.

The Boston Stock Exchange seat of the late Allen M. Fay has been posted for transfer to Robert F. Davis, who has been connected with Wiggins & Elwell for several years. The price paid for the seat was \$38,000.

## E. H. HARRIMAN'S VISIT TO PARIS

There has been a great deal of conjecture of late as to why Mr. Harriman went to Paris. In view of the fact that there has been an attempt made to list United States Steel shares on the Paris Bourse it has been rumored that Mr. Harriman would apply to list his stocks on that exchange. It was said by a very reliable authority that Mr. Harriman has no such intention, but that his business trip to France is for the purpose of opening a market for a \$100,000,000 Union Pacific bond issue.

Since Harriman's arrival in the French capital he has been frequently seen in the company of the leading French bankers, and it was told by one who is very close to Mr. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. that the president of the Union Pacific is sounding the French bankers to see just what kind of a bond will be most suitable to the French investor, and having determined the character of the issue the matter will then be considered by the directors of the Union Pacific.

As yet the matter is only in the formative stage, but in the near future it is thought that the definite plans will be completed and the Union Pacific securities will follow the Pennsylvania \$50,000,000 French loan and the New Haven \$29,000,000 debentures to the coffers of the French investor.

If it is true, as many think, that Mr. Harriman is applied to the listing of Steel in Paris, his reason may be, aside from the acquisition of the Northern Pacific by James J. Hill, to have the French market free for his Union Pacific bonds, and his method of reaching the French investor through direct sale and not through the stock exchange will be more simple.

The last financing of Union Pacific was the 1908, \$50,000,000 4 per cent first lien and refunding bonds of \$200,000,000 authorized, half being held for refunding and \$50,000,000 to be issued only to construct or acquire new lines. In 1907, \$75,000,000 convertible 4s were sold. On June 30, 1908, its working capital was about \$11,000,000.

## A BOND ISSUE MAY BE FLOATED

It is understood in well-informed banking quarters that the Florida East Coast Railway Company is contemplating bringing out a new bond issue soon. The amount, it is said, has not yet been definitely decided upon, but it is believed that it will be from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

Peculiar interest attaches to this transaction, inasmuch as the road may in a way be regarded as a private corporation. It is owned by H. M. Flagler of the Standard Oil group of financiers, and was built mostly from his private fortune. In that respect it is similar to the Virginian railway, which was constructed by the late H. W. Rogers, who finally resorted to the loan market in order to secure funds for its completion.

The capital stock of the Florida East Coast Railway Company is \$1,000,000, owned by Mr. Flagler, and it has outstanding \$5,000,000 three-year 6 per cent bonds, maturing in August, 1910. These notes are secured by \$7,250,000 first mortgage bonds of the corporation, which were never issued to the public. It is understood that the bulk of the notes is also held by Mr. Flagler.

While the purpose of the proposed new bond issue has not been revealed, it is assumed that part of it will be used to refund outstanding notes, and the balance to pay for new construction work which has been under way. It is thought that the old first mortgage will probably be canceled and supplanted by the mortgage to secure the new bond issue. The company also has a second mortgage securing \$8,741,000 30-year 5 per cent bonds, but so far as can be learned these were never issued.

The road operates a line from Jacksonville, Fla., via St. Augustine, to Knight's Key, 446 miles, with numerous branches, giving a total mile of 564 miles.

## BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

An increase of \$1,102,000 in loans was shown by the weekly statement of the Boston clearing house banks. This was more than offset by an expansion of \$1,674,000 in deposits. The reserve decreased by \$10,857, and the excess with reserve agents showed a decrease of \$607,857. The statement in detail was as follows:

| Loans.              | Decrease.     |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Overdrafts.         | \$312,000,000 |
| Commercial.         | 2,504,000     |
| Deposits.           | 1,674,000     |
| Due banks.          | 88,700,000    |
| U. S. deposits.     | 2,235,000     |
| Reserve agents.     | 4,840,000     |
| Exchange clear.     | 13,325,000    |
| Due from banks.     | 20,822,000    |
| 5 per cent fund.    | 808,250       |
| Legal tenders.      | 4,574,000     |
| Specie.             | 27,000,000    |
| Reserve excess.     | 5,369,429     |
| Ex. with res. agts. | 17,932,429    |

Excess of reserves last year in Boston \$4,913,571; with reserve agents \$16,767,371.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks to 2:30 p. m.

| stocks to 2:30 p. m.  |        |         |        |           |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|
| MINING.               |        |         |        |           |
|                       | Open.  | High.   | Low.   | Last Sale |
| Adventure.            | 7 1/2  | 8       | 7 1/2  | 8         |
| Atchafalaya.          | 42     | 42      | 42     | 42        |
| Arizona Commercial    | 29 1/2 | 39 1/2  | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2    |
| Butte Coalition       | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2  | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2    |
| Calumet & Arizona 104 | 104    | 104     | 103    | 104       |
| Calumet & Hecla.      | 655    | 675     | 650    | 650       |
| Centennial.           | 32 1/2 | 38 1/2  | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2    |
| Consolidated Mercant  | 20     | 20      | 20     | 20        |
| Copper Range.         | 21     | 24 1/2  | 20     | 20        |
| Franklin.             | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2  | 16     | 16 1/2    |
| Greene-Cona.          | 10     | 10 1/2  | 10     | 10 1/2    |
| Mass.                 | 9      | 9 1/2   | 8 1/2  | 8 1/2     |
| Mexico Con.           | 4 1/2  | 4 1/2   | 4 1/2  | 4 1/2     |
| Nichigan.             | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2    |
| Mohawk.               | 66 1/2 | 66 1/2  | 65     | 65        |
| Nevada Cons.          | 23 1/2 | 24 1/2  | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2    |
| North Rustle.         | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2  | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2    |
| Old Dominion.         | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2  | 48 1/2 | 52 1/2    |
| Parrot.               | 32     | 32      | 30     | 30        |
| Quincy.               | 21     | 21      | 20     | 20        |
| Shannon.              | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2  | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2    |
| Shannon R.            | 13 1/2 | 1 1/2   | 10     | 11 1/2    |
| Superior Copper.      | 42     | 42 1/2  | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2    |
| Trinity.              | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2  | 10     | 11        |
| Utah Consolidated.    | 43     | 43 1/2  | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2    |
| Utah Copper Co.       | 49 1/2 | 50      | 47 1/2 | 49        |
| Victoria.             | 4 1/2  | 4 1/2   | 4 1/2  | 4 1/2     |
| Wolverine.            | 149    | 149 1/2 | 149    | 149 1/2   |
| Wyandott.             | 3      | 3       | 2 1/2  | 2 1/2     |



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# THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

## The Judgment Seat

The "judgment seat of Christ" before which, Paul writes, "we must all stand," has been to the doubter a myth, to the theologian a location in what he terms the future life, and to the way-faring individual something which concerns his present experience very little, if at all. The student of Christian Science learns, in contradistinction to this, and very early in his investigation, that he is continually before the judgment seat of Christ, inasmuch as God, divine Mind, is everywhere present, and every least thought which deviates from the purity of Christ-like thinking must be challenged, weighed in the balance, and cast out of mind and heart. The Mind of Christ, which was fully manifest in Christ Jesus, is, according to Jesus' promise, "with you always," and is the judge of all which falls below its perfect standard. In the measure that this Christ-Mind enters the thinking of the individual, it becomes to him a living spiritual activity which pronounces upon his thoughts and deeds in the present hour. Christian Science teaches the abandonment of all carnal thinking, and the absorption of spiritual thinking, and urges the mortal to uncover honestly his own wrong thoughts before the judgment seat of this entering Christ-Mind, in order that all evil thinking may be detected, judged and abolished. The "secret place" in individual thought where one's highest understanding of good pronounces upon one's present performance of good and evil, may perhaps be regarded as a court of justice wherein one's highest sense of right judges all that is individually discerned of evil, and prevails over the evil. But it must be recognized that the human sense of good and evil sees not the things of God, and that the redeeming of humanity must come from a source higher than anything human. Hence, the only thing which can bring true and righteous judgment into human experience is the law of divine Mind, spiritually discerned, understood and applied.

Mrs. Eddy's discovery of Christian Science reveals to the world the power, presence and nature of God, divine Mind, and the readiness of divine Love to abolish the ills of human sense; and within her book, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," may be found as well such rules for the application of spiritual understanding to the mistaken human sense of good and evil as will establish today a judgment process which will eventually do away with all the evil which besets mankind. An early effect

of the understanding of Christian Science is manifested in the keener sensitiveness to evil which appears in conjunction with the higher understanding of righteousness. The discomfort under the evil allowed, in the life of the Christian Scientist, claims more and more urgently a hearing.

This action of thought very naturally leads the individual to face himself and to reckon with his lower impulses, that they may be cast out. As the expert can detect counterfeit money from his familiarity with the original and genuine coin, so the increasing spiritual understanding resulting from the study of Christian Science exposes, through growing clearness of perception, the falsity of material sense. If Christian Science taught mortals to ignore or to overlook evil, it would lure thought into deeper lethargy and obscure utterly the judgment of Christ, but its call to the student to uncover evil in his own thinking, if he would take his first intelligent step heavenward, establishes Christ's judgment seat in the individual mind and heart, and begins an enlightened action of thought which must unfold to an ultimate and entire salvation. The prophet Isaiah has written: "Woe unto them that call evil good and good evil; that put darkness for light and light for darkness; that put bitter for sweet and sweet for bitter!" To all this confusion of thought, that it may no longer work havoc in the lives of men, Christian Science brings a message which, heeded and obeyed, hews to the line between absolute spiritual good, and all that would counterfeit and oppose it.

The judgment process which Christian Science inaugurates in the life of the genuine Christian Scientist does not encourage personal judgment of others, nor foster any form of criticism. The understanding of Truth challenges every form of error, it is true, but it must be remembered that what a mortal thinks his neighbor is saying or doing may not be at all what the neighbor really is saying and doing. The onlooker sees always an effect, and not always does he discern its cause. His grasp of another's motive, temptation, environment or education is often inadequate because it is a viewpoint outside the other's experience. Consequently he cannot always be sure that he forms a just opinion of the other's word or deed, and if he tries to pronounce upon the matter, his conclusion is sometimes but an opinion, at best.

The observer can, to be sure, decide in his own mind that were he to indulge, with the light he has, what the other man seems to be showing forth, it would be error for him, and he can then set about seeing that his own conduct is above reproach. He can, perhaps, safely discern the quality of thought manifesting itself through his neighbor, but this only through his own spirituality and only in the measure that he has learned to separate error from man.

Because a person can easily persuade himself that his own judgment of his neighbor is spiritual discernment when it is only criticism, or that his neighbor's estimate of him is criticism when it may be really "righteous judgment," it is wiser and safer to refrain from pronouncing upon another, and to wait patiently for spiritual growth to abolish all criticism and bring each individual to Christ's judgment seat for the casting out of all that would separate man from man. Human nature would judge others, for it would claim to be a god. To let the Mind of Christ judge this temptation to judge means the beginning of heaven on earth. To this end, Christian Science undertakes its holy work, and asks of each student only that he regenerate himself.

To bring one's own wayward thinking under the yoke of Christ is, indeed, task enough. When Jesus said: "Be ye therefore perfect," he upheld that standard from which no man can be released. Constant, patient, persevering comparison of one's every thought with this righteous ideal is demanded of him who would accomplish salvation. To come before the judgment seat of Christ in the prayer of self-examination, and to go forth from this holy place refreshed and purified is the daily and hourly task, indeed the continuous task of the Christian Scientist. As this is done, the voice of Love can say not only, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," but can, as well, crown the presence of the judging Christ with the benediction, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."

### Representation

One of the wittiest instances of spontaneous parliamentary repartee was furnished a few years since by Swift MacNeill. A former member for Islington had asserted, in the course of a debate, that he represented the densest constituency in the whole of London. "Natural selection," exclaimed the member for South Downham—London Chronicle.

Can you pray? Can you put away all props of self? This is true worship—George Meredith.

High hearts are never long without hearing some new call, some distant clarion of God; and soon they are observed to break up the camp of ease and start on some fresh march of faithful service. And looking higher still, we find those who never wait till their moral work accumulates, and who reward resolution with no rest; with whom, therefore, the alternation is instantaneous and constant; who do the good only to see the better, and see the better only to achieve it; who are too meek for transport, too faithful for remorse, too earnest for repose; whose worship is action and whose action is ceaseless aspiration.—J. Martineau.

## Architecture of the Orient

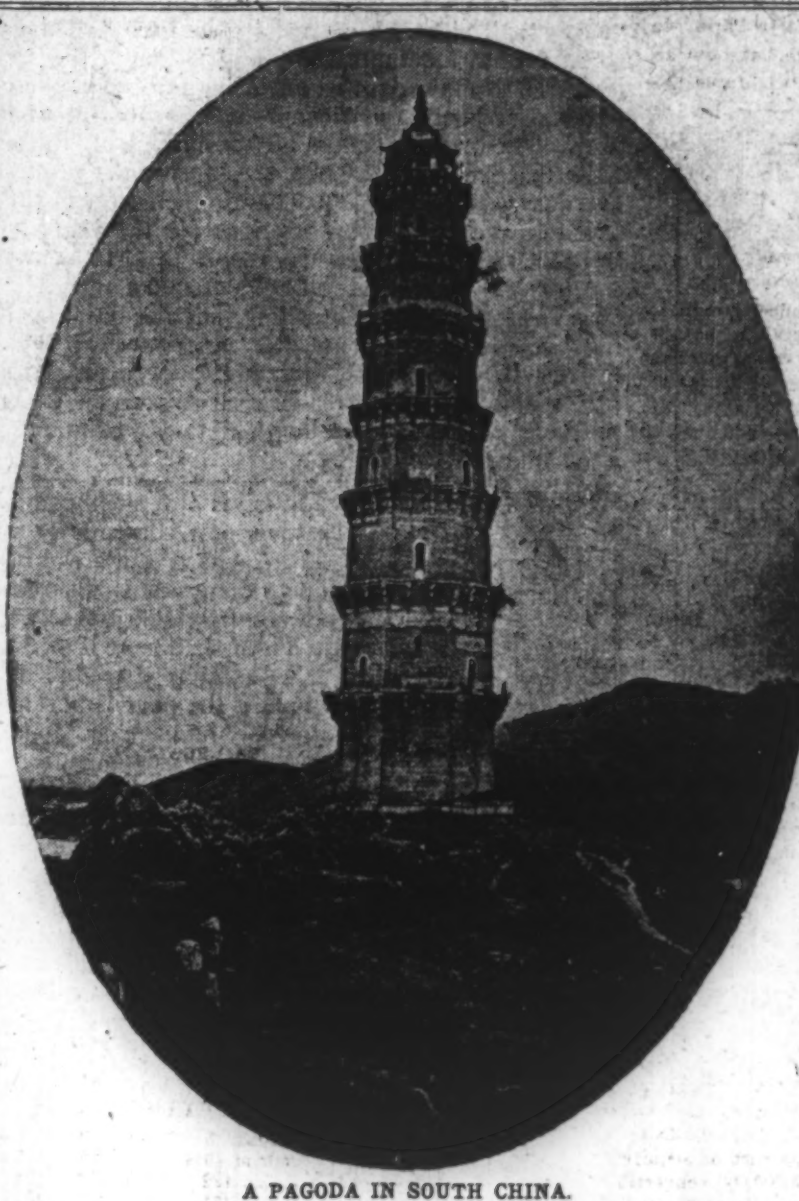
Throughout southern China, perhaps during the fifth century after Christ, the Buddhists began building remarkable pagodas or watch towers for outlook and defense against pursuing enemies; massive yet graceful structures, sui generis; unlike anything else in Asia. The one here illustrated has a coarsed stone style and a brick superstructure, showing the Aryan skill with masonry characteristic of the great southern pagodas of the Hindu religionists.

A purer, more rational type of tower could hardly be erected by human skill. Reared to a height nearly equalling that of Boston's famous obelisk on Bunker Hill, this-Buddhist pagoda type is another indication of the high character of Asiatic skill. Such structures met perfectly the requirements for signals of prayer and of watchful warning against invaders and for refuge and defense during the pre-gunpowder centuries. Stanch, non-burnable, these now abandoned pagodas stand as do the myriad abandoned pagodas of Buddhism throughout Hindustan or main India, all the more significant in their loneliness.

### Suffrage in Sweden

According to Alice Stone Blackwell a bill extending parliamentary suffrage to women has passed the lower House of the Swedish Parliament without debate and by a unanimous vote. It is the first instance of the kind in history. The two leading political parties had both of them put woman-suffrage planks in their platforms and the King had declared himself in favor of the measure.

The upper house has thrown out the bill; but when the popular branch of Parliament is unanimous in wanting any reform it is only a question of time when the reactionary upper chamber has to yield.



A PAGODA IN SOUTH CHINA.

## MADAME GUYON

That the sweetest songs often issue from the night is an accepted saying, of which the hymn printed herewith is a vivid illustration. Its author, Madame Guyon, was a French lady of rank and fortune, but her mortal life was singularly beset with complications and griefs, and it was in the midst of this tribulation that she learned the great truths which she here so simply sings.

Her ideal of Christian perfection was high, her devotion unquenchable, and her views of God and man's relation to Him were totally diverse from the current thought of the time.

In the seventeenth century accusations of treason and heresy frequently went hand in hand, and both charges were brought upon Madame Guyon. She was at one time banished upon a charge of treason subsequently proved to have been purely a stratagem of malice and envy. Her doctrines of the "interior life," her "inward prayer" and of looking directly to God for guidance were looked upon as heretical, and her little book, "A Short and Easy Method of Prayer," brought obloquy and persecution upon her. She was thrice imprisoned and spent 10 years in the Bastille, where most of her hymns were written.

Upon her final release she was exiled to Blois, where she spent the remaining years in deeds of love and benevolence and in writing the story of her life.

For mankind are all of a family. For my own part, when I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as conferring favors, but as paying debts. In my travels and since my settlement I have received much kindness from men, for whom I shall never have an opportunity to make the least direct return; and numberless mercies from God, who is infinitely above being benefited by our services. These kindnesses from men I can, therefore, only return to their fellow-men; and I can only show my gratitude to God by a readiness to help his other children and my brethren.—Benjamin Franklin.

### Agrarian System of Roumania

The most remarkable feature in the agricultural system of Roumania is its peasant proprietary, which was created about the year 1864. Before that date the land was practically held by the Boyards, or inferior nobles, who were frequently absentees, or by the state, the peasants merely owning patches of land. When the government became democratic it was determined to restore about one third of the land to the peasants at a very moderate price. In the first instance the government advanced the purchase money, creating a loan for the purpose. The greater portion of the debt was paid off by the peasant proprietors by the year 1881, and an act was passed to prevent the alienation of embarrassed estates, which would otherwise have fallen into the hands of usurers. There are now some 600,000 holdings, averaging between 10 and 15 acres each, and the change has added greatly to the prosperity of the country.

### Hymn

To me remains nor place nor time;  
My country is in every clime.  
No other can I claim my own;  
On any shore, since God is there.

While place we seek or place we shun,  
The soul finds happiness in none.  
But, with a God to guide our way,  
'Tis equal joy to go or stay.

My country, Lord, art Thou alone;  
No other can I claim my own;  
The point where all my wishes meet:  
My law, my love; life's only sweet.

I hold by nothing here below,  
Appoint my journey and I go;  
Though pierced by scorn, oppress by pride,  
I feel the good, feel nought beside.

Ah, then! to His embrace repair.  
My soul, thou art no stranger there;  
There Love Divine shall be thy guard,  
And peace and safety thy reward.

Since 1820, the year of earliest record, over 20,000,000 immigrants have been received by the United States, averaging more than 1,000,000 a year in 1905, 1906 and 1907. The census of 1900 reported 10,100,000 persons of foreign birth resident in this country, forming 13.7 per cent of the total population, against 9.7 per cent half a century earlier.—Statistical Abstract of the United States.

Great Men of City and Country

### Children's Department

#### Birds

From overhead comes the plaintive, inquiring note of the bluebird, called the harbinger of spring, and who, even at this late date, may have a brood of young in that deserted woodpecker's hole over in that dead apple limb. Did you ever hear how the bluebird got his coat? Well, this is the way the Indians explain it: One beautiful day the male bird, in the exuberance of his spirits, flew so high that he rubbed his back against the sky, and the blue, rubbing off, stained his coat. Coming home his wife was so struck with the beauty of it that she decided to get one for herself in the same manner, and so flew away upon that quest the very next morning; but the day proving to be not so bright as the preceding one had been, the stain she got was not so intense, and so, to this day, the male bird's coat is much brighter in coloring than is that of the female.

What is that flash of fire through the trees ahead? A scarlet tanager, one of the most brilliant of all our birds, on his way to his nest with a bill full of food for the hungry maws that are awaiting him there. He is the Prometheus of the Indian legends who, according to them, brought the first fire in his beak from the sun to the earth.—New England Magazine.

O, runs not thus the lesson thou hast taught?  
When life's all love, 'tis life; aught else, 'tis naught.  
—Lanier.

## Protecting an Enemy

A foreign agitator, widely known as a "Jew-baiter," or one who went about stirring up hatred and strife against the Jewish race, came to New York at the time when Theodore Roosevelt was president of the New York police board, says the Youth's Companion. The agitator's first speech in this country, writes James Morgan, in "Theodore Roosevelt, the Boy and the Man," was to be delivered in New York, and his friends came to Mr. Roosevelt with an appeal for police protection. "He shall have all the police protection he wants," the commissioner assured the delegation.

Then he sent for a police inspector, and said, "Select 30 good, trusty, intelligent Jewish members of the force, men whose faces most clearly show their race, and order them to report to me in a body." When the 30 chosen representatives of the chosen people stood before him, a broad smile of satisfaction spread over his face, for he had never seen a more Hebraic assemblage in his life.

"Now," he said to these policemen, "I am going to assign to you men the most honorable service you have ever done, the protection of an enemy, and the defense of religious liberty and free speech in the chief city of the United States."

"You all know who and what Dr. Ahlwardt is. I am going to put you in charge of the hall where he lectures, and hold you responsible for perfect order throughout the evening. I have no more sympathy with Jew-baiting than you have. But this is a country where your people are free to think and speak as they choose in religious matters, as long as they do not interfere with the peace and comfort of their neighbors, and Dr. Ahlwardt is entitled to the same privilege. It should be your pride to see that he is protected in it. That will be the finest way of showing your ap-

preciation of the liberty you yourselves enjoy under the American flag."

The 30 saluted and marched silently off on their novel duty. When the Jew-baiter came to the hall, looking for a mob of Jews, for they could hardly believe their eyes, for they saw the place guarded at every approach and the interior lined by those uniformed Jewish protectors. The Jews, moreover, who came bent on disturbing the meeting were restrained by the mere presence of their brethren, who stood before them charged with the duty of keeping the peace. When one did let his angry passions rise above control, a Jewish policeman quietly reached for him and firmly led him out of the hall.

The meeting failed completely for lack of opposition, and the "great national movement" against the Jews was ruined at the outset by Mr. Roosevelt's illustration of the virtues of Jewish citizenship.

### Blue Roses—Almost

Eighteen new varieties were shown at a rose show in London lately, says the Post. While the French are devoting themselves to the artistic tints in roses, apricots and warm pinks, the Germans, as with us, are fonder of the stronger dark reds and pure whites. They have likewise devoted much attention to the ramblers. One is remarkable as being the nearest approach to blue yet obtained in the rose family. It is called Veilchenblau, and is nearer purple than blue. It came through the Crimson Rambler. The flowers open reddish lilac and change to amethyst and steel blue, assuming a color like that of light-tinted early violets.

When a certain public man had received the anathemas of the entire country in connection with disclosures of the campaign, Mr. Taft put himself on record as saying: "I never hit a man when he is down."

Be noble in every thought and in every deed!  
Let not the illusion of thy senses  
Betray thee to deadly offenses.  
Be strong! be good! be pure!  
The right only shall endure,  
All things else are but false pretenses.  
—Longfellow (Golden Legend.)

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, June 21, 1909.

### July Fourth

FOR several years there has been a vast amount of discussion annually, usually beginning about July 5 and continuing for at least one month, over the question of July Fourth. It cannot be said that the advocates of a more rational celebration of Independence day have always presented the most forcible arguments or offered the best remedies. But it is a fact that they have been usefully influential in creating and, to some extent, in organizing, public sentiment against the present method of displaying our patriotism.

Only one large city in the country seems to have had the moral courage thus far to take a departure in this respect which runs absolutely counter to the passion for noise. In a majority of the communities which have undertaken to correct the evil of indiscriminate explosion there has been some point at which the friends of peace and order have compromised with the friends of tumult and disturbance. But in Cleveland there is no longer concession to a barbaric custom, and the following ordinance, brief and to the point, will be enforced on the next natal day of the republic:

No person shall fire any cannon, gun, rifle, pistol, toy pistol, or firearms of any kind, or fire or explode any squib, rocket, cracker, or Roman candle, or other combustible fireworks within the city.

It will at once be observed by the careful reader that this is not intended to regulate a nuisance, but to put a stop to it. If a Cleveland on the morning of the Glorious Fourth feels that he is not exhibiting a proper regard for the institutions or the flag of his country until he has exploded something, there is nothing in the Cleveland ordinance to prevent him from giving full vent to his loyalty—outside the city, and the farther outside of it the better.

Seriously, the ordinance is the most sensible that has ever been adopted. It strikes at the root of the evil, and it strikes in the most effective way. It leaves no question as to the time, the place or the circumstances. It is to be hoped sincerely that the ordinance will be rigidly enforced, not only for the good of Cleveland but for the good of the country. It is, in fact, incumbent on the authorities of Cleveland charged with the enforcement of the ordinance to prove, as a patriotic duty, the possibility of restoring the greatest of our holidays to its rightful position in public esteem.

ON THE WHOLE, Wall street is favorably impressed with the report of the committee appointed by Governor Hughes to inquire into its methods of doing business. When the idea of appointing this committee was first broached by the Governor, and when its actual appointment occurred, he was accused of striving for favor among the "foes of the money power." Moreover, it was claimed that the only result of the investigation possible would be the disturbance of business in a quarter already too often and too seriously harassed and hampered by unnecessary official interference.

However, the character of the committee very soon compelled respect, and whatever the expectations may have been in other particulars, the feeling in New York financial circles for some time has been one of confidence in the ability and disposition of its members to make a report which would be helpful rather than hurtful to the money center of the country.

And now we find that this feeling has been fully justified. Some of the foremost representatives of the stock exchanges and brokerage houses do not hesitate to declare that the report made by the committee is one which will put all that is reputable in Wall street on a better footing than ever in the esteem and confidence of the country. We find Henry Clews saying, for instance, after disagreeing with some minor details of the report, that it is "otherwise good and conservative and will doubtless have a wholesome effect generally upon Wall street dealings. There are a great many recommendations that it will be desirable to act upon. The Governor, I am sure, will find that all reputable Wall street people will be willing to extend to him a helping hand in order to correct any abuses."

This is typical of many expressions of approval from members of the stock exchange. President Badeau of the Consolidated Stock Exchange also gives the report practically unqualified approval.

The critics of Governor Hughes in this connection must feel that, to say the least, they were a trifle hasty and unfair.

### The Cost of War

IT WILL require, in the United States as well as in other countries, a considerable time to educate people on whose shoulders the burden falls up to a point where they will have anything like a comprehensive understanding of the cost of war. The reason is that, in the main, they have come to regard expenditures for the army and navy as matters of course; if not necessary, at least, inevitable; something which cannot very well be cured, and, therefore, something which might as well be patiently endured.

Letting the foreign phase of this matter pass for the present, it will probably be a revelation to a large percentage of our people, even though the subject has been frequently discussed of late, that they are at present contributing three hundred millions of dollars annually to cover charges against their national treasury created by past wars or in anticipation of future wars. They would probably resent the insinuation that this nation is inclined toward militarism, and yet here are the facts. The last regular session of Congress made the following appropriations:

|                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| Army             | \$101,197,470.34 |
| Fortifications   | 8,170,111.00     |
| Military academy | 2,531,821.33     |
| Navy             | 136,925,190.00   |
| Pensions         | 160,908,000.00   |

However, this is not all, for there are other charges, included in miscellaneous appropriations, which bring the total allowances for expenditures on account of war made by the last session of Congress up to \$525,742,301.72, which leaves only 50 per cent of the total appropriations to be devoted to civil government.

Nor is this the most serious part of it. The aspect of the situation which calls for the thoughtful attention of all right-minded

men is that, although we are at peace with all the world and expect to be for an indefinite time, and although the spirit of the nation is averse to militarism or anything akin to it, these demands on the national treasury on account of war are increasing from year to year. The average annual appropriations for the army for the years 1891 to 1898 were \$23,825,922.54; for the years 1903 to 1910 the average was \$83,014,660.84—an increase of \$60,000,000 a year. The average naval appropriations for the years 1891 to 1898 were \$27,579,300.48; for the years 1903 to 1910 the average was \$107,403,029.71—an increase of \$80,000,000 a year.

These figures are startling, but the question is, How soon will they startle into activity the conscience of the people in whose interest they should be reduced? The plain people of the country pay the taxes which make such enormous expenditures for war purposes possible. How long will they continue to pay them without a murmur?

### The Parcels Post Proposition

THERE is no likelihood whatever that the parcels post controversy will cease, or even be suspended for any great length of time, until Congress shall have disposed of the question in open house and after the points involved shall have been thoroughly discussed and definitely determined. Any attempt to smother the parcels post proposition in committee will have an opposite effect to that desired by its opponents. The matter comes up for further discussion in the press by reason of a statement to the effect that President Taft is to be petitioned strongly to refrain from advocating the measure, it being understood that the petitioners will take the ground that a parcels post system would be beneficial mainly to the mail-order houses, and that it would result ultimately in great detriment to the country-town storekeeper.

Numerous retail associations have agreed to combine in a vigorous campaign against any parcels post measure that may be introduced at the next session of Congress, and it is clear that the pressure which will be brought to bear on representatives and senators in their home districts and states, to induce them to oppose all parcels post legislation, will be very great.

It may be that the opponents of the parcels post have much the better of the argument, but, if so, the country in general is far from being convinced that this is the case. It is not, however, unwilling to be convinced, but intimidation and suppression will not accomplish this result.

The fight for retrenchment in the expenses of the government will occupy much attention in Congress next winter, and every reasonable proposition looking to the establishment of a balance in the operation of the departments is certain to receive attention. The advocates of a parcels post system are very confident that they can show how its adoption will place the postal service on not only a self-sustaining but a paying basis, and that this may be accomplished without injury to any class of people, but, rather, to the benefit of all.

Whether they can or not make these claims good, they have a right to be heard, and in such a way as to obtain the ear of the public. In some form or other, the parcels post question should be taken from the committee room and openly discussed on the floor of the Senate and House. In other words, the proposition should be treated on its merits rather than with regard to whether it is a measure acceptable or unacceptable to any special class or to any special interest.

THE INCREASING extent to which the motor carriages and motor boats have been monopolizing the main-traveled portions of the earth's surface, solid and liquid, during the past few years, may offer a reason why inventors appear so eager to perfect the airship and submarine craft. Richard Frank was right in his conclusions when, away back in 1658, he wrote: "Necessity is the mother of invention."

SEVENTY years have elapsed since the parliamentary regime was first established in Spain. Conservatives and Liberals have taken turns at governing the country, with the regularity of English parliamentary life, and yet Spanish constitutional government is hardly more than a name. Indeed, not once in the course of nearly three quarters of a century did the country fail to return exactly that majority which the cabinet commissioned by the sovereign demanded of it. If the ministry called by the sovereign was liberal, so was the majority of the voters, if conservative the people were equally at one with their sovereign. This mysterious process was due to the working of the factum of Spanish political life, the "cacique," usually an individual of humble origin but great political acumen. A whole hierarchy of caciques was gradually formed throughout Spain, whose power was safe as long as the great body of the nation remained in apathy and ignorance.

But with Spain's economic awakening in consequence of the loss of her last colonies, animation has gradually taken the place of apathy in all fields of activity. And so in the field of politics, the meaning of self-government is dawning on the man in the street. To do away with the cacique is the arduous task undertaken by a new political movement, called solidarism. It is especially active in the northwest of Spain among those thrifty Gallegos so well known as immigrants to the western hemisphere. The members of the "centro solidario" travel about organizing meetings of farmers to whom they explain the political situation and whom they have so far been able to rouse to a remarkable degree. As a result of their revivalist propaganda more than 50,000 peasants have already joined the league for clean politics and pledged themselves to fight "caciquism."

While the solidarists' party affiliations are not yet clarified, the importance, moral and political, of the movement is fully recognized. The task of breaking through the ignorance and stagnation of centuries is stupendous, but the splendid start of solidarism is clear evidence of Spain's awakening. It is especially interesting and gratifying to America that it all came through the peace of Paris.

It is now reported that something like \$20,000,000 will be expended in New England textile plant extension and improvement this year, which would go to show that the New England textile manufacturers are not without confidence in the protective possibilities of the new tariff law.

THE WRIGHT brothers could easily have risen to make a speech, but they were content with merely bowing and expressing a word of thanks. On second thought, they could not only have risen, but they could have soared.

### Spain's Political Awakening

UNDER the new electoral law of Persia, drafted on a numerical basis, the princes, members of the Kajar clan, clergy and guilds of merchants are dropped from the electorate. Indeed, the character of this law is decidedly democratic. But while it is doubted by many people that it will change the general complexion of the mejlis to any great extent, it is certain that in this new departure honesty and intelligence will count for a great deal more than in the old assembly. Meantime, affairs in Azerbaijan are closely watched in every quarter. If the Russian occupation of Tabriz and the growing ascendancy of Russian power throughout northern Persia is causing profound concern among the Nationalists, it is significant that the threatened Turkish interference in their favor has so far been averted. A Turkish official on the ground is reported as having characterized the Anglo-Russian pact as a blunder because it did not include Turkey. Such a course was then, as it is now, entirely out of the question; nor will Turkey's official protection, extended through the Ottoman consulate in Tabriz to the Nationalist leaders, Satar Khan and Baghir Khan, have any tangible results. If there has been a disposition in Europe to reopen the whole Persian question in order to force an international settlement in lieu of the Anglo-Russian agreement, it is clearly abandoned for the present.

The prominent part taken by Tabriz in the struggle for parliamentary government has earned the province of Azerbaijan eight additional seats in the future mejlis. This increase, from twelve to twenty representatives, is all the more important as the new law reduces the total number of deputies from a possible maximum of 200 to a fixed number of 120. One sixth of the entire Parliament will thus come from the northwest, which means that the men of Turkish race and speech will continue to exercise a determinative influence over constitutional Persia. Whether this will ever lead to a rapprochement with their kin of the Ottoman empire is doubtful, in view of their religious differences; but it surely will supply that much-needed political backbone which the Persians proper have shown themselves to possess in a far smaller measure.

It is said that the Persian question was not on the list of prominent questions discussed between the two emperors at their recent meeting in the Finnish skerries. This is as plausible as it is satisfactory, for despite some differences, the Anglo-Russian pact has proved a sound basis for the efficient control of the Persian situation.

### The Farmer's Wastefulness

STRANGE as it may appear to those familiar with the facts, the American farmer, who in these days is managing his business with as much regard to system, economy of production and the general requirements of the trade as, for instance, the American manufacturer, is still—although not so frequently—made the subject of articles on his wastefulness. If these articles were not intended to have sweeping application, of course, he would not mind them, or if the whereabouts of the alleged wasteful farmer were specified he might not object to them.

What he protests against, and most emphatically, is that those who are discussing him from the standpoint of the '50's, '60's or '70's do not run out his way for the purpose of inquiring into his methods and of informing themselves intelligently as to his condition.

There is nothing invidious in the statement that the American farmer of today is the farmer who produces crops on a large scale. The small farmer and his ways need not be dwelt upon here, for the reason that if he were disposed to be wasteful, which he is not, he could not be wasteful to any great extent. If the middle western, or southwestern, or northwestern farmer is alluded to, however, in the assertion that he is negligent of his crops or of his agricultural implements, that he is ignorant of soil conditions, or that he conducts his farm in a haphazard manner, the statement is absurd.

The great body of American agriculturists today are modern in their views and modern in their methods. Even the most casual traveler through the agricultural states, from the Alleghenies to the Rockies and from the Canadas to the Gulf of Mexico, cannot fail to see that the great majority of farms are well tilled, well fenced, well housed. If there is wastefulness in American farm life, it is exceptional rather than characteristic.

THE FIRST new comet of the year has been discovered and by an American star-gazer. Astronomers are much interested in it, as a matter of course, because, as is true of every one of these wandering wonders of the sky, "thereby hangs a tail."

PANAMA has an emigration problem. At one time it was well nigh impossible to secure adequate labor; now the question is as to holding the European workmen who are offered what purport to be better opportunities elsewhere. It appears that there is a tendency among the canal laborers from Spain to make another shift to the interior of Brazil, where a railroad is in course of construction along the Amazon river. An enterprising contractor has established regular communication between the Amazon and Colon and five hundred Spaniards have already left the canal.

By taking measures to stop this drain of desirable labor, the authorities of Panama are no doubt within their right. It is evident that to deprive one enterprise of valuable labor and to transfer it to another enterprise is not legitimate business, especially when it is considered that the same possibilities of recruiting are open to the Amazon railroad as to the Panama canal. The Brazilian enterprise would get the benefit where the Panama canal management had the trouble of picking and training.

After the many failures of introducing some kind of labor from Europe, the Panama canal builders can hardly hold themselves indifferent to this exodus. Conditions on the isthmus have so far improved that the old-time objections are no longer valid. No restriction of individual freedom is contemplated in the measures taken to prevent emigration to Brazil, but it is simply argued that the Panama canal is too vast an undertaking to be lightly interfered with.

THE IMPRESSION is gaining ground that President Taft will not appoint a new ambassador to the court of St. James until a vacancy occurs in that post.

THE IDEA of erecting a monument to Darius Green would become more popular if there were the slightest danger that he could be forgotten.

### Affairs in Persia

### Panama Keeps Her Canal Labor